

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



**MANUFACTURER:** My good man you look starved. Here is a quarter to get a bite to eat.

**FARMER:** No, thank you. I know my clothes don't fit. But when I left England I declared I wouldn't pay any more for my clothes in Canada than I did at home. I didn't know you fellows took such a tariff toll. But you can see that I don't get more than two-thirds the clothes I got for the same money in England.

MAY 14, 1913

WINNIPEG

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& Supply Company  
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Tag to Your  
Cans**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscription, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

London, May 6.—The fate of the Woman Suffrage bill was sealed tonight by the votes of more than fifty Irish Nationalists who voted against it. The bill, whereby it was sought to enfranchise 6,000,000 women, was rejected by a majority of 47. The vote stood 266 to 219.

The debate today proved that the militant policy of the suffragettes has done the cause great harm as far as parliament is concerned. The Conciliation bill of last session was rejected only by a small majority compared with the Dickinson bill, which was under discussion today, and previous bills giving some measure of enfranchisement to women, have passed the second reading, although they never succeeded in running the gauntlet of subsequent stages. Recent police court disclosures of acts of incendiarism planned by the militants, far surpassing in magnitude anything heretofore attempted, and the burning of St. Catharine's church at Hatham today, undoubtedly influenced many members to vote against the bill.

#### Cabinet Divided

Neither Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, nor A. J. Balfour voted in the division. Among the ministers who voted against the bill were Premier Asquith, Reginald McKenna, Lewis Harcourt, J. E. B. Seely, Winston Spencer Churchill and C. E. Hobhouse.

The cabinet supporters of the bill included Sir Edward Grey, David Lloyd George, Sir Rufus Isaacs, Augustine Birrell, Sydney Buxton, C. F. G. Masterman, Sir A. J. Simon and F. D. Akland.

#### Premier Asquith Opposed

Mr. Asquith said the bill created 6,000,000 new voters and it had never been approved by the existing electorate. He continued: "Would our political fabric be strengthened, would our executive fabric be more respected, would our social and domestic life be enriched, would our standard of manners—and by manners I mean old-fashioned virtues of chivalry, courtesy and interdependence of the sexes on one another—be raised or refined if women were given the vote?"

The premier strongly denied that parliament had been neglectful of the interests of women and said he saw no evidence that the British women as a whole wanted the vote.

#### Sir Edward Grey Supports Bill

Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, supported the bill. He said there was ample evidence that a very large section of the women of the country had shown by constitutional means that they favored the enfranchisement of their sex. Militancy he characterized as "the inconsiderate and criminal conduct of a small body of representative individuals, with whose outrages the law had dealt, and ought to deal, severely."

Nobody, he said, had greater reason to deplore the methods of the militant suffragists than those who desired the enfranchisement of women, but he argued that their outrages should not influence the discussion of the House on the bill. Many admitted that women were fitted to deal with social and industrial matters of legislation which vitally affected their interests, but they were not fitted to deal with the question of foreign policy. He contended that the demonstrated aptitude in dealing with abstruse economical questions involved in social and industrial legislation proved that they were possessed

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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## AFFIDAVIT OF CIRCULATION

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

I, JAMES LEONARD MIDDLETON, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Circulation Manager of The Grain Growers' Guide:

DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE that the Actual Paid Circulation of The Grain Growers' Guide for the week ending 30th April, 1913, is

30,043

and that the figures in regard to circulation in the table here given are true and correct.

PAID CIRCULATION BY PROVINCES			
Manitoba	7,325	Maritime Provinces	68
Saskatchewan	14,541	United States	198
Alberta	6,970	British Dominions and Foreign	254
British Columbia	138		
Ontario	432		
Quebec	117		
			30,043

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AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

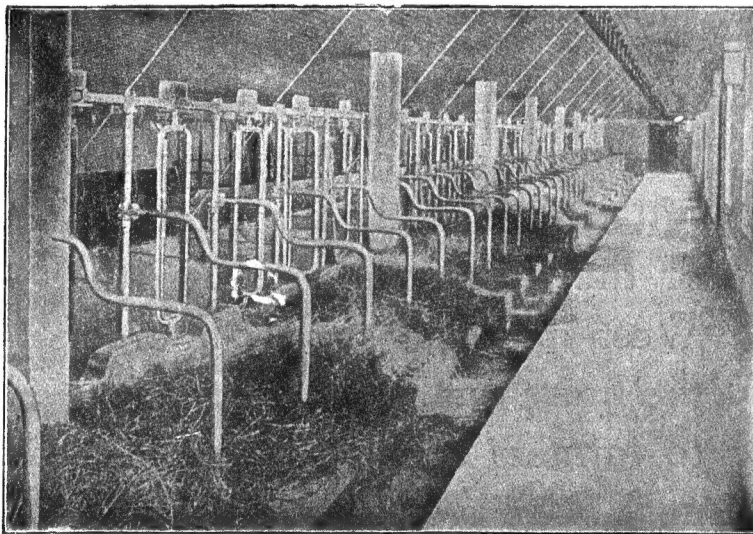
JAMES LEONARD MIDDLETON,  
Circulation Manager.

DECLARED before me, at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba this 2nd day of May, 1913.

W. R. HAMILTON,

Commissioner in BE.

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of sufficient intelligence to pass judgment on questions of foreign policy, which were far less complicated and seldom an issue at the general elections.

#### Text of Rejected Bill

The following is the text of the bill which has been rejected:

1. Every woman who (a) if she were a man would be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector in respect of a household qualification within the meaning of the Representation of the People Act, 1884; or (b) is the wife of a man entitled to be registered in respect of a household qualification and has resided in the qualifying premises during the period required by law to enable a person to be so registered, shall be entitled to vote as a parliamentary elector in the constituency wherein the qualifying premises are situated.

2. A woman shall not be entitled to be registered unless she has attained the age of 25 years.

3. A woman shall not be disqualified by reason of marriage from being registered and voting.

#### SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE ENTHUSIASTIC OVER C.N.R.

Montreal, Que., May 7.—Sir Wm. Mackenzie, president of the C.N.R., whose mission to England has caused so much comment throughout Canada, arrived here this afternoon, and previous to his leaving for Toronto, made the following statement:—

"Notwithstanding mischievous reports to the contrary, I have returned from the borrowing centre of the world feeling just as confident as ever over the success of the Canadian Northern enterprise. I am glad to be able to say that our financial friends on the other side are more enthusiastic than ever over the outlook of the company, and of the general development of the line, and we are all inspired by the fact that the last spike, uniting Toronto with Vancouver, over the Canadian Northern Railway, will be driven somewhere in the Rockies in November next. As for the connection at Montreal, the date will be a little later owing to a short delay in the completion of the line between Pembroke and Port Arthur. Montreal will, however, be hitched up with Toronto by an independent line by Dominion Day."

Speaking of the Brazilian issue, Sir William said that the money was required for extensions.

#### RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE COMES UP ON MAY 20

Ottawa, May 7.—Demurrage of railway cars will again be taken up by the Dominion Railway Commission at the sitting to be held here, May 20.

Reciprocal demurrage, if passed, will provide that when they hold cars without unloading them over the allotted time, shippers will be fined, but will also make it possible for the merchant to have a fine imposed on the railway for every day the company is late in delivering a car.

The farmers of St. Pierre are calling a meeting of all farmers in that district on May 21, with a view of organizing a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. This settlement is made up largely of French speaking people, and it is encouraging to know that they are getting alive to the benefit of identifying themselves with the Grain Growers' movement.

# Co-operation In Flour

## Are You Needing Flour?

If so, co-operate with your neighbors and buy a carload from The Grain Growers' Grain Company. We have secured full control of the output of one of the best small mills in the West, and can supply flour of the finest quality in carload lots to farmers at little more than cost. See the secretary of your local Grain Growers' Association, or write to us for prices and particulars

**The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.**

Winnipeg, Man.

Calgary, Alta.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 14th, 1913

## BANKERS ARE HAPPY

After many weeks of serious discussion and after hearing witnesses brought from all over Canada and the United States, and even Europe, at considerable expense, the Banking Committee of the House of Commons has finished its work and reported the Bank Bill to the House. We judge that the Bankers' Association will be extremely well pleased with the work done by the Banking Committee, because the bill still stands just as the Bankers' Association wanted it and nothing has been done to curb the power of the bankers in any way. They may still charge 10, 12 or 20 per cent. interest if they want to, and the only remedy is to refuse to pay it, which, of course, means that nobody will get any money. The bankers can still lend all the Canadian money they like to Canadian and foreign capitalists for the development of enterprises in Mexico and South America, or any part of the world, while it is badly needed in Canada. Nothing has been done to prevent Canadian banks from loaning millions upon millions of money to stock gamblers in New York. The Banking Committee refused to compel banks to mark on the face of every note the rate of interest charged, and yet this very simple provision would be a great protection to farmers unfamiliar with figures or not acquainted with the English language. Now, however, such a man is at the mercy of the banker. Every move made in the Banking Committee to compel the banks to give more information in their monthly statements was voted down. Nothing was done to prevent the bankers from lending out their money to their own directors at 5 per cent. interest, when they are charging the Western farmers 10 and 12 per cent. There were several members of the Banking Committee who endeavored to have some restriction placed upon the banks in return for the immense privileges they enjoy, and for which they pay not one red cent into the public treasury. But all to no avail. The Bankers' Association had its representatives right on hand all the time and could always secure a majority vote. These representatives of the Bankers' Association comprise not only the President of the Association, but several of the other big bankers and a number of the ablest lawyers in Canada who are paid high salaries for just such work.

In the government report from banks for March we notice that the bankers have loaned out \$109,227,927 in "call and short loans" outside of Canada. Most of this money is used for stock gambling in New York at three and four per cent. Then we notice again that \$70,731,030 is loaned out on "call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada." A good portion of this is loaned for stock gambling purposes in Toronto and Montreal. Other loans outside of Canada amount to \$38,277,672. What security this is loaned upon we have no means of knowing. The report shows that there is \$11,014,009 loaned to directors of banks or firms in which they are partners, and it is a safe bet that the rate of interest is very low. Yet we find that every time any criticism is made there is always some banker ready to explain things very fully, but that does not get away from the fact that the bankers are discriminating against the Western farmers to a very serious degree, and that they are assisting to concentrate the money power of Canada into the hands of a very few people who are thus enabled to prey upon the public. And now the Bank Act is safe for another ten years and by that time the Bankers' Association

will hope to be strong enough to dominate the government of that time.

## CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

We would be glad at any time to have a contribution from any local secretary giving a report of their co-operative buying, that has not already been published. We would also like to have reports sent in of all efforts made to incorporate a co-operative association in any of the provinces. It is essential that this information should be given as much publicity as possible for the benefit of others who may be engaged at similar work. Up to the present time more local associations have got together in the buying of flour than other commodities, because, perhaps, it is a vital need to every single member of the association, and there is a wide margin of saving by buying together. Flour is one of the commodities that the Grain Growers certainly should be able to buy at very nearly cost, and it is the natural problem for the Grain Growers to attack next after the marketing of their grain. Within the next few years the organized Grain Growers should be grinding their flour in their own mills from their own wheat, and pay no profit to any middleman. The profit in the wheat business belongs to the farmers who grow the wheat, and if they have the enterprise they will see that no one else gets it. Every local association that is alive and means business should get its flour and feed by the carload and save from 50 cents to \$1.00 per sack. The flour manufacturers are quite prepared to quote on car-lots and it would pay to get competitive prices before placing orders. Another article that is being handled more and more by the carload is wire fencing. The fencing business is just beginning in this country and will assume enormous proportions very shortly. It is estimated that if the farmers last year had purchased their fence requirements by the carload they would have saved at least \$60,000. It is an easy matter to get prices and descriptions of fences and quotations on car lots. By purchasing fencing in carloads there is a saving of from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. in the price. Binder twine has advanced in price this year by 2½ cents per pound, but that will not lessen the demand for it throughout the West. By purchasing it in carlots the farmer can save half a cent or more and this is quite an item to every farmer. These are just a few of the things that the farmers can profit upon by buying together. It is claimed that the Anglo-Saxon people cannot co-operate successfully because they do not possess the characteristics of the Germans, Danes, French and other European races and are too independent minded as well as too much inclined to be suspicious. There is probably a certain amount of truth in this, but the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces have made a splendid start in getting together. The more they co-operate the better it will be for themselves financially, the richer will be the social life in their community, and the better equipped they will be to perform their duties as citizens of Canada.

## SLANDERING THE GRAIN GROWER

The suspicions awakened when the magnates behind the "Canadian Countryman" were announced—suspicions which The Guide frankly expressed at the time—have found all too swift fulfilment. Grain Growers could not repress a smile at the idea of a set of Toronto capitalists, who are forever trying to build up their special privileges into a sacred imperialism, who trot out the

dear old flag whenever any of their diversified methods of exploitation is in danger—that these gentlemen should start a new journal and publish it at a considerable loss week after week purely on account of the love they bore the farmer. The president of the Canadian Countryman Publishing Co. is Z. A. Lash, whose patriotic fervor as president of the Anti-Reciprocity League was one of the features of that eventful campaign. He knows the jingo fireworks game from Z to A, and what with high patriotism, high finance, high tariff, high freights and high bank profits, his economics seem as badly twisted as his initials. The other heavyweight backing the Canadian Countryman is Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce, of which, moreover, Z. A. Lash is vice-president, as well as director of the Canadian Northern Railway and a score of other big corporations. Many farmers were rude enough to suggest that if these two capitalists were really anxious to help the Western farmer, as the Canadian Countryman and its mysterious circulars so volubly profess, they did not need to organize a new company to do so, but might start right away proving their benevolence by having the Bank of Commerce and the Canadian Northern Railway give the farmers a square deal. A very different way has been chosen, however, and the latest proof of the Canadian Countryman's love for the prairie farmer appears in recent articles on "The Grain Grower and the Farmer," by Stanley Morrison. An alleged grain grower is taken as the text of a thundering denunciation. His devoted head is treated to a veritable shower bath of vitriolic outpourings. For sordidness and cussedness, the world, the flesh and the devil have nothing on the grain grower, according to this write-up. Here is the description of this despicable character, so that our readers may judge whether he is a typical grain grower. He wears a silver fox fur coat and carries a "suit-case all tattooed with the labels of foreign hotels." He always "lights out" as soon as he gets his grain in the elevator. Last winter he toured Europe. This time he is on his way to New York and the West Indies. People look on him as a "modern Midas, whose touch turns everything to gold." (Do our readers recognize themselves? Who said money was scarce?) But that is not the worst nor most damaging misrepresentation. The grain grower is as poor in virtues as he is rich in worldly goods:

"The grain grower is the Arab of the prairies, the nomad who takes his toll of the golden grain and then flies to the tropics on the wings of wealth. . . . In every bushel of prairie wheat there is at least half a bushel of bumptiousness. The grain grower is as devoid of all the poetry of the country as the hard-hearted Scrooge in Dickens' Christmas Carol was of the sweet spirit of Yule-tide. He has been initiated into only the elementary mysteries of sowing and ploughing and reaping. He has never milked a cow. He has never grafted trees. . . . He keeps no fowls. He drinks condensed milk and eats storage eggs, and consequently there flows in his veins the thin blood of the suburbanite who hangs on the straps of street cars. He has never dug potatoes. . . . He never sees a colt frisking by its dam in the meadow; he never hears a young lamb bleat; he has not even a friendly dog to thrust its cold muzzle into his hand and give him a feeling of man's brotherhood with the animals. In short, he never sees or feels anything that a true farmer sees and feels. He is a mere calculating machine sent West to count wheat. . . . He is a human pen stuck behind the ear of



the West, to keep the ledger of cereal production. And sometimes the pen's work is a blot. . . His home and hearth is turned into a counting house. The fumes of coal and gasoline wither his garden; he rises early, not to feed his live stock, but to wire his broker in Winnipeg or Minneapolis his market instructions. The telephone is ever at his ear; the stock ticker is in his parlor. He follows feverishly the movements of the Chicago pit. . . Having no love for animals, he has almost as little for his fellow man. He almost prays for famines and crop failures in the Argentine Republic or in Russia, that his own surplus may dominate the world's total supply."

And so on throughout the full page article.

Was a more untruthful, damaging and insulting attack ever made on the Western farmer? As though he had not enough to contend against already in the risks and severities of nature and the injustices of man, must the grain grower of the West be pilloried by a conscienceless publication of the money trust? No word of respect, encouragement or thanks for the thousands of prairie farmers whose ill-requited toil makes possible the gilded luxury and sumptuous ease of the Toronto millionaires; no word of the years of loneliness, hardship and struggle which most western farmers have experienced and which thousands are undergoing today; no word of the mildest rebuke for the sharks in human form who have looked on every newcomer to the Prairie Provinces as their lawful prey; not a word of all this, nothing but scorn and insult for the grain grower. Talk about setting the West against the East! Could anything be more nicely calculated to this end than the wholesale distribution of such a grossly unfair caricature of the prairie farmer? Fortunately the article is so plainly false that, unless we overrate the common sense of the public, the Baron's Countryman will find it increasingly hard to hide its wolf form behind sheep's clothing now that we have all had a good peep beneath the disguise. It is too late in the day to stifle Western Canada's demand for justice by inventing fiction about the Midas wealth of the grain growers. Everybody knows that "grain growers with the stock ticker in their parlors" are about as plentiful as are the real friends of the grain grower among the magnates of the Canadian (Northern's) Countryman.

### PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS

It was announced by the Minister of Railways last week in the House that F. P. Gutelius had been appointed general manager of government railways at a salary of \$20,000 per year. The new manager will have charge of the Intercolonial Railway system and also of the Hudson Bay Railway when it is completed. We know nothing of Mr. Gutelius, but, providing he is capable and allowed to exercise his business judgment, his appointment looks well for the future of government railways. There have been many attempts on the part of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway to secure either control or ownership of the Intercolonial, because so long as it is operated by the government they fear its competition and they also fear that its low freight rates will tend to create public opinion in favor of nationalization of all the railways. It is well known that at heart Premier Borden leans towards public ownership of railways, and it is to be hoped that he will not be over persuaded by railway sympathizers both inside and outside the government. The salary of \$20,000 a year in this commercial age is not a bit too high, despite the fact that it is more than the salary of the Premier of Canada. If Mr. Gutelius is a capable manager, and given a free hand, he can save five times the amount of his salary to the people every year in the operation of the road. In the same way if

Premier Borden, as Business Manager of Canada, would conduct the public affairs of Canada on a business basis, the same as any other large business establishment is conducted, we could afford to pay him a salary of \$500,000 every year, because he could easily save ten times that amount to the people. If all the Canadian railways were taken over and operated by the State there is no doubt but that at least \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 per year could be saved to the people of Canada. This is a very conservative estimate. If a man of the type of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy could be secured to manage all the railways of Canada under government ownership, as he today manages the Canadian Pacific Railway, and if under government ownership he gave the people the same faithful service that he today gives the Canadian Pacific Railway shareholders, the people could afford to pay him almost anything he could ask in the way of salary. Today he draws \$50,000 per year salary. Public ownership of railways must come in Canada, and there need be no difficulty whatever in the management and operation under public ownership, because just as good men can be secured as under private ownership. Though private ownership of railways in Canada means that the roads are built from the public treasury, the people have absolutely no voice in their control.

The farmers in Western Canada should refuse to sign bank notes, machinery notes, or any other kind of notes bearing interest at 12 per cent., either before or after due, because they are nothing short of a species of highway robbery, and there are banks and machine companies who are willing to give lower rates of interest. This would be a good subject for discussion in any local association, because if the farmers get together and discuss these questions and take a joint action they can bring down the rate of interest to a reasonable basis in any community. As long as the farmers play their own game individually they will be the prey of all the other interests, but just as soon as they organize themselves for defence they will get justice.

What are you going to do about the rate of interest charged by the banks? Do you intend to keep on paying 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. simply because the bankers think you are easy, and intend to take out of you all they can get? Why not talk it over with the farmers in your community and find out why it is you cannot get money at 8 per cent. at the very most?

There is no need to pay 9 per cent. on mortgage loans and heavy lawyers' fees in addition, but these rates will be charged so long as the farmers play their own game alone. It is better to get together and talk it over with your neighbors. There is nothing to be ashamed about in having a mortgage on your farm, providing you are making good use of the borrowed money. Probably your neighbors are just as heavily mortgaged as yourself. Talk it over with them and find out some means of reducing the rate of interest and lawyers' fees. You will never reduce them in any other way.

Have you ever discussed the rate of interest and terms of payment charged by the machinery companies? Why not devote an afternoon meeting to the discussion of this subject? If you all get together in a community and decide that you will not pay any more extortionate interest on machinery notes and that you want the date of maturity changed, you will find some of the companies, at least, ready to meet you. If twenty or thirty farmers get together and decide to buy their machinery for cash they will be able to drive a remarkably good bargain, and save themselves a lot of real, good, hard money.

Sir William Mackenzie is back from Europe feeling particularly pleased over the financial situation and declaring that everything is O.K. We presume then that he will not now require the extra "gratuity" of \$15,000,000 or \$25,000,000 which it was reported that his running mate, Sir Donald, was endeavoring to get out of the public treasury. Still we have our doubts, because these fellows have been so long accustomed to running their business by the aid of the people's pocket book that it has become a habit hard to break.

Between seed time and harvest is a splendid time to fix up the school house and the school grounds to make them look a little more cheerful and homelike. Don't forget that your children spend the most impressionable part of their lives in the school house (or ought to) and if it looks like a barn, and feels like a barn and is located like a barn, the children are hardly to be blamed if they don't learn to love the school.

Whose fault is it that so much grain remained out under the snow all last winter? This will be a good question for many farmers to ponder over. Was it due to carelessness, or the lack of threshing outfits, or was nature too hasty with the snow? Experience has shown that snow is liable to come early and this should be taken into consideration in the fall. The wise man gets his grain threshed as early as possible.

The picnic season will soon be with us. We hope every local Association will plan on at least one picnic, or, if possible, two, during the summer, and that the men and women and the boys and girls will all be present and will have a rattling good time. One or two good speeches will add to the success of the occasion, but don't have too many.

We do not see that any of the railway magnates wish to avail themselves of our offer to use The Guide to defend themselves. If anything unfair or incorrect in connection with the Big Interests is published in The Guide then they should take advantage of our oft-repeated offer to give them plenty of space for reply.

What is the matter with your local town? Is it alive or is it only one-half alive, or is it merely kept in existence to boost real estate prices for a few gentlemen who happen to own the townsite? Think it over and see what is wrong with the town, and then see if you cannot find a remedy.

Beef-rings have become quite popular in the West and there will this year be a large number of communities supplied with fresh meat throughout the summer at the minimum of cost and the maximum of convenience. The successful operation of a beef-ring is a splendid training for further co-operative enterprise.

A sod house is not a bad dwelling at all. It depends upon the people who are in it whether it is comfortable, neat and homelike. There are families living in sod shacks on the prairies today quite as happily as others in the finest homes in the land.

How many farmers have sold out and left your neighborhood in the last two years? Why did they leave? There must be something wrong. Let us have the wrong made right.

Farmers "keep out of politics" and the tariff will go up; the railway bonuses will increase and the rate of interest will remain at 10 and 12 per cent.



# Why We Left the Farm

From The Saturday Evening Post

Continued from Last Week

All this time I hired help in the house whenever I could get anybody, which was not often. Nor did they stay with me long when I did get them. "The work is too hard" was their invariable excuse. In vain I pointed out to them that they did not do nearly so much as I was compelled to do when I had no help, for I was never idle even when they were with me. One of them remarked witheringly that that was no skin off of her nose. She didn't propose to work herself to death for a lot of hired hands, even if I did!

## The Tragedy of a Kitchen Sink

Louis was not the least bit stingy about paying houseservants. He always wanted me to have them if they could be gotten without losing time from the farm work. Since the first summer of our marriage he had never done any of the laborious work. Superintending the farm took all his time. All manual labor was delegated to the men employed for that purpose. This was right and proper. The point is, conditions on the farm were such that he could get workers and I couldn't.

I had gradually gotten into the ways of other country people; and a glance at conditions on the farm will show that these ways are almost a necessity. Fruit and vegetables have to be raised in abundance to supply the farm table if these things are ever to appear there fresh, and it would be wanton mismanagement to throw away the surplus and buy inferior canned stuff for winter. You have to kill your own hogs to have hams, bacon and lard of the best quality. After the nightmare of hog-killing time is safely over, the unused fat must be made into soap or utterly wasted. Turkeys, chickens and eggs must be supplied for the table. It is very little more trouble to provide enough to make a big showing in paying the grocery bill. Milk and butter are used abundantly for the home. Skimmed milk is absolutely essential to the well-being of the young pigs. Who would think of feeding the cream to them, also, instead of making it into golden butter for the market-basket? In fact, the greater part of my neighbor women paid all grocery bills with these things; and some of them even had enough left to buy some longed-for piece of furniture occasionally. It was about this time that I began to feel the strain of farm life in my spirit. Heretofore, though I usually went to bed so tired that every bone and muscle in me ached, my discomfort was almost wholly physical. I adored my husband and my baby. We had good health and no worries for our financial future. My husband's ambition was so great that he had swept me along with him in his plans and I uncomplainingly accepted my part in them. I can truthfully say I never shirked either what he expected of me or what I expected of myself. In this way I carried a bigger burden than I should if I had abandoned myself to

either his ideas or my own. He would have been comparatively satisfied with a disordered home, a slovenly looking wife and a dirty baby, so long as the hands were well fed at the proper time. I must do menial service for his laborers because he expected it of me; but I must keep myself, my child and my house neat and clean because I expected that of myself. I dared not relax my efforts here. I had long ago dropped every diversion I had ever had. Now, when he, already owning more than five hundred acres of land, promptly bought eighty more without providing me even a kitchen sink, my spirit broke a little. The one article I needed so badly and it would have cost so little comparatively. I went about my work without any of the high courage I had felt before. At such times, as I looked at myself in the mirror, a kind of shock passed through me at the change I was beginning to see there; and I turned away half ashamed.

The next summer I not only had the regular hands to feed and their rooms to care for—the room above the toolhouse was now occupied by unused machinery—but extra hayhands and threshers, sometimes as many as thirty at a time.

My brother and sister came to visit me that summer and their attitude toward me and my situation added to the humiliation I was already beginning to feel. After they had been with me a few days they began to treat me as we unconsciously treat a well-beloved member of the family suddenly stricken with an incurable malady. Their pitying glances followed me, though they instantly looked away when I caught them eyeing me. It was one thing to joke about my marrying a farmer beforehand—

quite another to see me carrying out some of their wildest predictions.

When Ethel came into the hot kitchen one afternoon and discovered me over a steaming washtub of towels, the perspiration pouring from my face, she shut her teeth with a click and almost hissed:

"You have already done enough work today to exhaust a stevedore. And your husband is a——"

I felt the blood leaving my face as I turned and faced her, trembling.

She gave me no chance to reply however; nor did she finish what she started to say. She literally rushed out of the room, her face flaming. No doubt the contrast between her dainty white frills and laces and my sober working garb only made her distress greater.

To me, all that the scene implied seemed suddenly intolerable. Scalding tears of self-pity would mingle with the perspiration for a little while.

I had been wild with delight when they wrote me they were coming. Truth compels me to state that, dearly as I loved them, I was glad when they went home.

## Family Interference

Promptly after their return home mother wrote me a long letter begging me to come to visit her. She sent an invitation to Louis, too, of course, but said she knew he was very busy; and, if he couldn't come, she suggested that he stay with his mother a while and give his mother-in-law the great pleasure of seeing her only grandchild. Much more that was kind and sweet the letter contained; and I knew, as well as if I had been present, the conversation that had taken place among my family after Ethel and John had returned.

I handed the letter to Louis to read. His only comment, after completing its perusal, was:

"Much they know about farming—to ask us to visit them now!"

I promptly wrote an affectionate, cheerful reply, saying that we were much too busy now to visit her; "but, perhaps, later——"

I am really at a loss to account for the peculiar state I now fell into. I grew nervous and self-conscious; when my old friends came to see me, which they still occasionally did in spite of the fact that I never returned their visits, I felt strangely ill at ease with them. I felt as if I was in a different world from other people—a world where nothing counted but rushing work. I grew alarmed and began to struggle against this feeling. As struggling seemed only to make the matter worse, I thought:

"I must get away from home more. I must try to get an afternoon occasionally to go out to see somebody and take up neighborhood interests again."

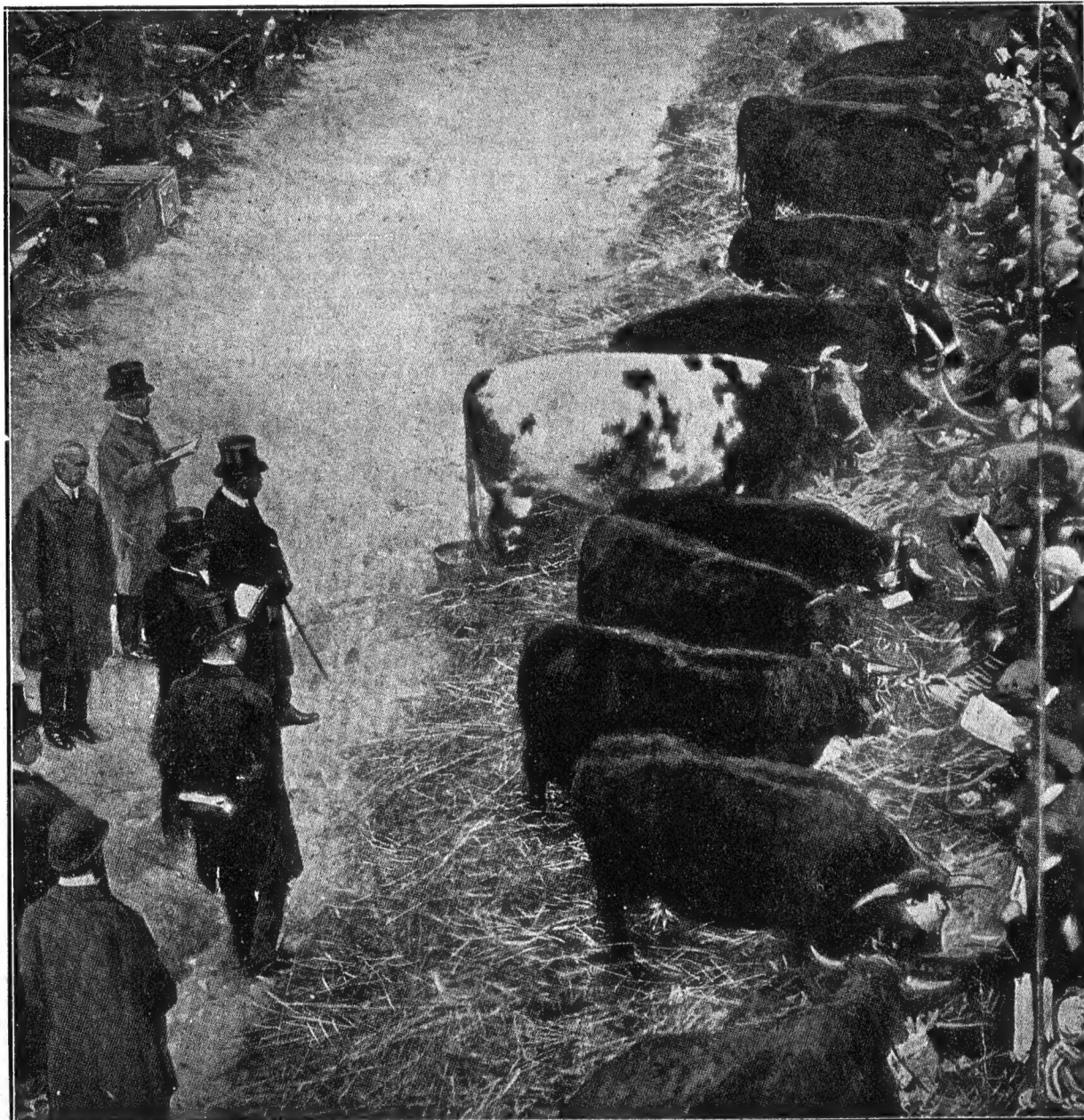
But how? My horse was always used in the fields; and there is a strange prejudice among country people that would place a woman walking to see a neighbor in nearly the same class with a tramp. At least it was so where I lived. And, even if I had cared to brave public opinion in this way, baby had now grown so big I could not have carried her so far as our nearest neighbor's home.

No; there was no help for it. I could not get away just now. Later, perhaps—

That hope a farmer's wife has of things being better later on is often the only thing that keeps her out of the grave or the madhouse.

One Sunday afternoon, as Louis and I sat on the porch, Kitty, a magnificent mare never used for farm work, put her head over the gate and whinnied friendlily. An idea occurred to me. "Why don't you let the men work Kitty sometimes and let me have Bird?" Bird was my horse. Louis replied carelessly: "Kitty is too valuable and raises too fine colts for me to risk hurting her with hard work." A lump rose in my throat and a kind of despair seized me. I answered as lightly as I could, though my voice was not very steady: "Then it is only the human female who runs no risk of hurting herself and her offspring by hard work?" The thrust went home and Louis flushed angrily; but his reply was quietly spoken: "If you did not want to work you should not have married a farmer." And he rose and walked off. We had never quarreled. Quarreling and crying are two things in which I very rarely indulge. I am by no means meek and lowly inside, but it takes a very positive abuse to make me create a scene. Probably John was right when he said: "Eleanor is like dynamite. She seems perfectly harmless until you hit her just right; but when she goes off something is going to move!" The new eighty acres being three miles from home made it necessary that the men should take their

Continued on Page 18



King George, accompanied by Lord Rosebery, inspecting exhibits at the Cattle Show held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington



# The Mail Bag

## FROM A HOMESTEADER

Editor, Guide:—Please find enclosed \$1.00 for which please renew my subscription to The Guide, which I would not be without for twice the amount, even if it is a hard struggle for us homesteaders to make both ends meet. Conditions here are very bad, with oats at 15 to 18 cents at the warehouse, wheat 40 to 45 cents and flax about 70 cents. I can't see where we are going to get off at and pay 10 per cent. on our machinery notes and pay the bank 10 per cent. when we want to borrow any money from them. Hoping and fighting for a better day.

JOHN K. SUTHERLAND.  
Obelisk, Alta.

## COST OF OPERATING A FARM

Editor, Guide:—I was very much interested in Mr. Green's account of an interview with a farmer regarding the cost of operating a farm, because he has arrived at practically the same result that I reached by a totally different process.

Mr. Alex McCurdy takes exception to Mr. Green's figures, but only by giving the figures of an hypothetical case that lacks the conclusiveness of a concrete example. To me, however, the only correct method of determining the cost of operating a farm is to put everything on a capitalized basis according to present values, allowing sufficient margin for a reserve fund just as any other modern business man would adopt in industrial or commercial matters. Unless that course is done it is impossible to find the correct position of grain growing.

Land around Borden is said to be worth \$30 per acre, and this figure is now quoted by the C.P.R.

On this basis the working of a certain quarter section I happen to know would show some curious figures:

Dr.	
160 acres @ \$30 (\$4,800), at 8 p.c. Annual charge .....	\$ 384
House, actual cost, \$800 .....	64
Barn and other buildings, actual cost \$311 .....	24
Horses, \$1,200, annual depreciation .....	\$100
Implements, \$650, annual depreciation .....	120
	220
Total annual fixed charges and reserve .....	\$ 692
Cr.	
100 acres annual wheat yield, or not less than 2,000 bushels marketed at not less than 85c	\$1,700
Less—	
Twine .....	\$35
Stooking .....	25
Threshing, @ 10c. ....	200
Taxes .....	20
Insurance .....	25
	305
Total gross income .....	1,395
Deduct annual fixed charges ....	692
Net results of year's turnover ..	\$ 703

From the above it will be seen that on grain returns alone, even at 85 cents a farmer does not actually receive as much as his daughter may obtain for teaching at the neighboring school, despite the large amount of capital he has to employ and his more serious financial responsibilities.

It is clear then that a farmer cannot afford to sell his wheat at less than 85c a bushel. That he has to do so only shows he is losing by the transaction. Those who claim that wheat can be profitably grown for less money probably have not taken the trouble to go into particulars.

At any rate the two hundred odd farm sales that have taken place during the last four months within a 50-mile radius of Borden, the owners leaving for other trades and professions, would seem to be evidence enough that the farm to many is becoming less attractive than formerly and unless the marketing conditions and prices are improved I fail to see how the process of migration from the country to the

town that is now taking place can possibly be checked. Yours truly,  
G. E. WAINWRIGHT.  
Borden, Sask.

## REPLY TO MR. McCURDY

Editor, Guide:—In reading the statement of Mr. McCurdy in your issue of April 16, about the right way of growing wheat, I was wondering if he ever plowed in stony land? And regarding some of his other statements, they sound all right on paper, but when you put them into practice, the time seems to fly. Maybe Mr. McCurdy would advise us how to procure city teams for their board in the winter. There are a lot of farmers who would be eager to get them, for our city teams ask 5 or 6 dollars a day, summer or winter, and it would be a big saving.

I farm about 250 acres. Last year I shipped three carloads of wheat, for which I received the sum of \$960, while this year I shipped two cars of wheat and two cars of coarse grain (shipped in January) and up to the present time I have heard nothing of them. I had to borrow a large amount at the local bank, at a high rate of interest, to pay my threshing and machinery notes. Does Mr. McCurdy figure the interest into the actual cost of raising wheat?

I have worked in town, and instead of working four days a week, I have worked continually six ten-hour days a week. I must have been one of the ten per cent. making more than a living, and still everybody around me seemed to be doing just as well. I often wonder why those men who tell us how to grow wheat right are always leaving the farm for the city. I think at least they should practice what they preach.

H. AGEMA.

Edam P.O., Sask.

## LUMBER FOR CAR DOORS

Editor, Guide:—Attached is a copy of letter I am forwarding to Claims Dept. of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., which explains its all-too-familiar self. It might also interest your readers to know that at a meeting of the Eagle Creek Grain Growers prior to the Saskatoon Convention a resolution on this very subject was passed and forwarded with our delegate to the Convention to be dealt with there. Nothing further was heard of it, however.

It was in substance, if not verbatim, as follows: "Whereas it is frequently required of farmers at certain sidings and stations to furnish lumber and build their own car doors before they can load, and whereas payment of claims for lumber supplied is usually deferred for long periods, sometimes 12 months and then only at the instance of repeated demands; Be it resolved that the Grain Act be amended or added to as follows:

"That the agent of railway company shall, at request of shipper, note on bill of lading and memorandum, amount claimed for lumber supplied for car doors, and said claim shall be adjusted and deducted from freight charges when being paid."

I believe this matter is worthy of being brought before the Railway Commission by the Executive of the Grain Growers.

A. NICHOLSON.

[COPY]

Claims Department,  
Grain Growers' Grain Co  
Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs,  
Re lumber in car No. 59984, ex Asquith, Nov. 11, '12. Your No. of claim, No. 945, amt., \$247.

In your letter of Jan. 30th last you said our claim would probably be adjusted in a few days.

We have heard nothing further from you or the C.P.R.

It looks as though the tactics of 1911-12 are going to be repeated in 1912-13 by the C.P.R., when we had claims outstanding against them for 12 months for lumber supplied in car doors. The policy of long-deferred settlement of minor claims in the hope that they will lapse (which is the only inference we

can draw) may be profitable, but it is certainly not creditable to the railway company. Yours respectfully,  
NICHOLSON BROS.

Per A. Nicholson.  
Eagle Creek, Sask.

## TOWARD DEMOCRACY

Editor, Guide:—Democracy means the oneness of all. It does not mean dividing into Liberals, Conservatives, Democrats, etc. He who is a member of a party cannot be a citizen of the universe. Parties are always as unprogressive (or retrogressive) as they dare be. That is one reason why we do not have Direct Legislation. Another is that until we do away with nominations they will continue to pretend their platforms (built to get in on) settle issues. The following is a way of eliminating nominations, parties and their "gum shoe" platforms: Divide the voters into groups of ten. Let each voter vote for seven of his group, each group casting seventy votes. The one receiving the largest vote is chosen. (In case of tie, the one named first oftenest is chosen.)

He is to be joined by nine others, similarly chosen by nine other groups. Continue this process until the requisite number remain. Direct Legislation and this electoral method compliment each other. And this method (called progressive selection) is the next step toward Democracy.

WALTER B. LOWENSTEIN,  
32 Gothic Avenue,  
Toronto, Ont.

## THE STANDARD OF WEALTH

Editor, Guide:—Why should the farmers of the world submit to having the goldbugs set the prices on farm products? Why should gold be the standard of wealth, anyway? The man who works has no use for it, then why should his labor be valued by gold? It is now about seventy years since the nations assembled at Geneva and adopted the gold standard, and under it the farmer and workingman the more and the harder they work the smaller their reward for their effort. It's time for a change. Why not wheat for a standard of wealth? Our western associations should subscribe to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, and through it ask for a conference of the nations for the purpose of making a standard of wealth that is equitable.

CHAS. McLAY.

Melville, Sask.

## COWARDLY CAPITAL

Editor, Guide:—Bert Huffman, of Langdon, Alberta, calls the capitalists cowardly in Western Canada because they will lend money on wildcat schemes and will not on actual farm property.

Hold on, Brother Huffman, stop and think. Capital is invested for the sole purpose of increase. Now, let's look at both sides of this question. Who is getting rich in the West, the farmer or the wildcatter? Who pays his notes when due? The wildcatter. Why? Because he is not fleeced by the government through the tariff, railway freight rates, bounty-fed manufactured goods, etc.

It matters not to the banks how you get the money so long as you can pay up when due. The farmer can't do that at all times and it does not matter how hard he works nor how honest he is if he does not pay up when due he is labeled N.G. by the very people who are bleeding him.

Capital knows that the farmer is working at a losing business. Read page 10 of The Guide, March 26.

A. J. F., Ont.

## MR. McCURDY CRITICIZED

Editor, Guide:—The institution of making money out of real farming, as dealt with by Mr. Alex McCurdy, April 16 issue, is not exactly the letter of a born-logician. I never knew a puffed-out optimist who did not suffer from the painful contraction of voluntary or involuntary mind cramps. According to his own statements the prosperity of himself and all those he instances was achieved not by authentic agriculture,

but by the consignment of himself as a hired man to the less stiff job of speculating in land.—Real estate dabbling was Alex's short cut to making money, hence his slight spasm, which, in conjunction with his ilk, who happen to come out auspiciously, become afflicted with the sudden agonizing disease which I can only describe as prosperity-on-the-brain-men.

We can scarcely pick up a paper in these modern years without noting this frequent recurrence of the disease of mind-cramps of the materialists.

When settlers are dumped down in the West, to be exploited by manufacturers, bankers, railroads, speculators and politicians, and their just rights and needs never attended to; when any complaint by them is made, the Alex McCurdy-ilk describe their letters as "Blue Ruin." It is only to be expected that this ruinous epidemic in The Guide ought to be quieted in the material interests of men of substance, such as Alex McCurdy and his ilk. If we do not stop this "Blue Ruin talk and writing," there will be further spasmodic lessons of how to make money on the farm by those Alexs who gave work the go-bye and are gone to live in the cities. The Guide is not issued specially for smart Alexs, but if Mr. McCurdy really would like to digest the truth about working-farmers and their paper, The Guide, yet feels unequal to the task without risking the painful contraction of mind-cramps, he may be relieved from the agonizing pain by inaugurating an Association of the lucky men (farmers included) who are afflicted with the disease of prosperity-on-the-brain—the men who refuse to work because they have become owners. If this does not make him happy and immune from the "Blue Ruin" crowd, he may get relief from a good dose of castor oil and a hot bath, while the upper part of his throat and chest should be rubbed with the anti-spasmodic liniment of unselfish brotherly love to real working farmers.

Mr. McCurdy's letter distinctively shows that he is one of those who, having become a property-owner, assumes every industrious man may also become a retired owner. He and his stripe do not see that by this specific system of privilege to rob the workers, that they are boycotting the prosperity of every human being who is not lucky enough to become an equal-owner.

If all workers were to sell out and could, like Alex, become retired-owners and live in the beautiful parts of our cities, we should have a nation of idlers and no workers; but the puffed-out-optimists of the McCurdy school would, in that case, suffer, not only in mind, but from a combination of mind and stomach cramps, unless they either voluntarily or involuntarily returned to the land as hired men, in spite of their desire for ownership and preference for idle city life. I am writing this letter hoping that in future the puffed-out-optimists will do something with their money and mind-talents, for their half brethren, the workers; or at least to cease their false cry of prosperity until the time comes when it shall be real, true and general. The present conditions of prosperity for the few is not a thing for the press to flaunt, as it does every day, in the face of those who, by the exploiters, are made into discontented slaves and pessimists. Let these insults of the get-rich-quick (with their swollen fortunes) cease. Don't add insult to this detestable specific system of robbing the workers. If the Grain Growers' association and The Grain Growers' Grain company, which Mr. McCurdy says he did so much to start, are not going to do anything more for the farmers than Alex's letter will to stop this "Blue Ruin" Guide talk,

Continued on Page 15

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WOMEN OF THE EAST

When Miss Una Saunders, secretary of the Y.W.C.A., spoke before the Women's Canadian Club of this city on "The Emancipation of the Women of the East" she brought it home to her listeners that the unrest among women about which so much is being written nowadays is world-wide.

She told about the absolute slavery of the women of India, China and Japan before the missionary arrived and brought education to those lands and awakened the intelligence of women.

In India, as you probably know, the women live a very secluded life, many of them to this day making it a rule never to appear unveiled in public and being given in marriage before they are twelve years of age. When Miss Saunders was teaching there she said it was no uncommon sight to see a native stalk out of a railway station followed by his wife or his mother carrying his trunk on her back. Recently it has been remarked that men have been seen to step back and allow women to precede them. While this is only a very trifling circumstance, Miss Saunders cites it as being very significant of a radical change in woman's position. The whole country is in a transition stage, some women adhering very tenaciously to the old customs, others embracing the new with great eagerness. She told of a lecture given to some Hindu women by a man at which some of the women sat out in the open as do our Canadian women and others sat behind a screen.

She says that many girls in India are now refusing to marry until they have had an education and husbands are sending their young wives to school. Native women are being trained up who are well able to lead their sisters in the struggle for education and independence.

In China where at first girls had to be paid to go to school they now come and camp on the doorsteps of educational institutions and demand admission. In the new democracy of China it has been planned to give the vote to women over twenty-five years of age who have the property qualifications.

In Japan where the education of women started latest it has made the greatest strides. Its great progress during the last few years is partly due to the spread of education and partly to the position taken in the industrial world by Japanese women. There are thousands of them now in the factories and in the telephone exchanges of the cities.

In conclusion Miss Saunders pointed out that as part of the older, or should we say the newer, civilization we should look well to our ways in order that we may not set a bad example before these Eastern people who are so ready to copy our customs.

She pointed out that thirty or forty per cent. of the children working in the jute factories of Calcutta are under nine years of age. We can hardly remonstrate with the Hindu on this point since we, in our supposedly civilized countries, allow child labor to an appalling extent.

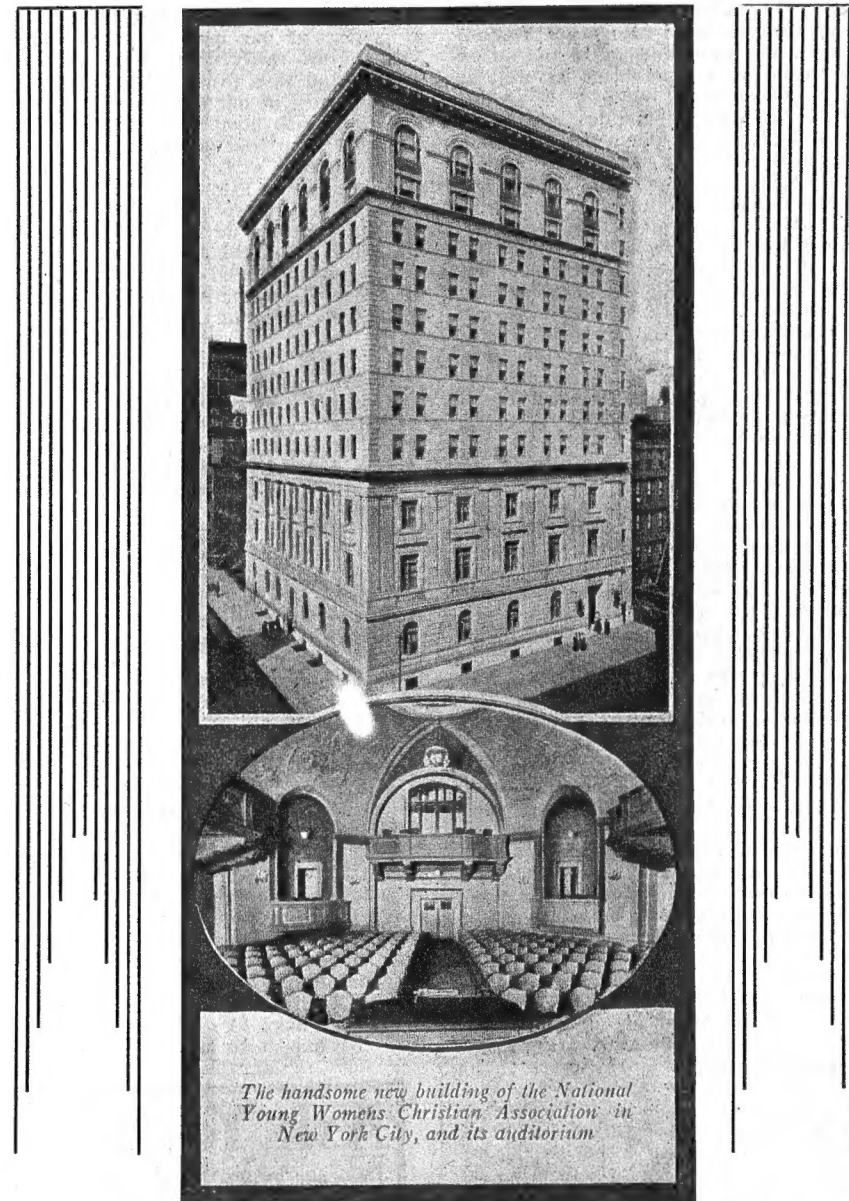
She also dwelt somewhat on the dangers to the people of the East in the sudden acquisition of this freedom, pointing out that what is liberty with us may easily degenerate into license with them. They will probably go to very great excesses through trying in a few generations to digest the civilization it has taken our own nation centuries to evolve.

As she spoke I could not help questioning the wisdom of missionary work and wondering if it would not be better for each race to work out its own civilization step by step instead of having a half-made civilization thrust upon it prematurely.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## WIVES CHEAPER THAN HOUSE-KEEPERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—May I chime in and say a few words? This is my first letter so I feel rather nervous, there are so many skilful pens writing you each week. I am glad you approve of girls homesteading. I think the only drawback would be loneliness. I cannot see why a woman that understands farm life



The handsome new building of the National Young Women's Christian Association in New York City, and its auditorium

It is interesting to learn that the Young Women's Christian Association is now taking some definite steps towards welcoming young women who are coming to Canada to make their homes

and has to earn a living for herself, and often the home ones as well, should not be allowed to earn that living and receive wages for her labor as well as a man.

I for one will herald the day when woman will have her rights, be on equal footing with man and instead of being his slave be his helper, his partner and co-laborer. Nowadays most men marry because they can get a wife cheaper than a housekeeper, usually bounded on all sides by home duties and children.

I feel sorry for a "North West Woman." Someone was saying we should not air our troubles. What are we here for if it is not to better ourselves and how can we do so unless we help others. I think if there was more sympathy and love and help given the ones who are in trouble, instead of so much criticism, this world would be a heaven compared to what it is. If we make a mistake usually we are laughed at, or "serves us right, we should have known better," is the judgment poured upon us by an unsympathizing public. I really think most girls are to blame a great deal for their troubles. They will rush in where angels fear to tread and marry in haste and repent at their leisure. If mothers could only realize the great responsibility that rests on their shoulders in bringing up their girls, we would have nobler womanhood and less sorrow.

I am not married, but only twenty-two so think there is lots of time. I always admired a great big push-the-world-aside sort of a man, but shouldn't like him to push me aside. I think "My Husband's Wife" should be happy, she has an ideal husband. I think if all the girls made a resolution not to marry

for most of them perhaps. Then if they got a good man he would be worth waiting for; if a bad one they would have long enough then to live with him. I am keeping house for my bachelor brother this summer and should like the recipe of brown bread "Mother of Six" said she would send.

I think I must close as I should not like Miss Beynon laughing at me for filling the W.P.B. Wishing the Country Homemakers every success.

MYRTAL.

## WANTS POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL EQUALITY

Dear Miss Beynon,—I have been reading your page from week to week, and I take a great interest in it. I am a stranger in one way, for this is my first letter to your page, but I hope it will be printed as I would like a discussion through the page on woman's rights.

My husband is a great man to study his Bible and his idea is that man is ruler over all, woman included. We don't agree as I say "no," he is wrong, as a woman is his equal in everything but one, and that is she lacks as much strength. I would like others to discuss this in the page.

I read one letter on married people being partners. Do you think this is partnership? We live on a farm. My husband is a prominent man in town, and has to attend different meetings off and on, all the year around. I am left alone to mind the babies and no one to speak to, as neighbors are far apart. The busy time comes on, he has to have hired help, I have them extra to cook

for and look after. Then threshing time there is a gang of men around. Help can't be got, I have it all to do alone. Then, when we get the returns of maybe 3 or 4 cars of grain, my husband will say, "Get your Eaton order ready." I write it out, he pays for it. I never see one cent the whole year around. He does all the shopping himself, and then keeps an account of every five cents that is spent. Eggs and butter that I send up to town in summer go for groceries, I never see it. If I do happen to get to the town once in a while, I get what I want in the store, my husband comes in after me and pays the bill and asks for the receipt for goods got.

Well, I believe if I go on with my grievances there will be no room for others, so I must quit. If you think I have taken too much space for a newcomer, will you cut it off short where you think best. I would like it published. I believe you are doing a great work in the Homemakers' page. I must wish you Godspeed in this work. My penname I will sign as "Discontented," as I see you already have a "Contented" in the page, and this suits me better.

DISCONTENTED.

Don't you think you could persuade your husband to turn over a new leaf and let you handle the household money?—F.M.B.

## WHY DOES LIZZIE FARMER NOT GET OUT AND WORK?

Dear Madam:—Commenting on letter of "Lizzie Farmer," it seems extraordinary to me that she should have to put up with hard work to an injurious extent. There are scores of farmers in this part of the country who would be glad of a hired girl, who would only have to help milk and in the house and she would get pay besides. The girls are in quite an independent position around here, firstly from the number of bachelors wanting their help, and secondly because they can get a job which makes them independent, so that they are as a rule not looking to help out bachelor farmers, but for some well-to-do man who can keep them. Why does not "L. F." light out and hire out somewhere.

Yours truly,

E. J. N.

P.S.—In the towns they are crying out for housemaids.

## NEW WAYS TO COOK EGGS

Omelet a la Soyer.—Break four eggs into a bowl, add half a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, and beat them up well with a fork. Put one ounce and one-half of butter, lard or oil in the frying-pan, place it on the fire and when hot pour in the eggs, and keep on mixing them quickly with a spoon till they are delicately set. Then let them slip to the edge of the pan, laying hold by the handle and raising it slantwise, which will give an elongated form to the omelet. Fold in the edges, let it rest a moment to set, turn it over on a dish and serve. It ought to be of a rich yellow color and as light and delicate as possible. Two tablespoonfuls of milk and one ounce of bread-crumbs may be added.

Omelet with Apples.—Peel and core one quart of tart apples and cut them lengthwise one-quarter of an inch thick; put them into a saucepan with two tablespoonfuls of good butter, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and three tablespoonfuls of water. Cover the saucepan and cook slowly for fifteen minutes. Stir the apples, but do not break them, and cook for ten minutes more. Remove the nicest pieces to place around the omelet. Break six fresh eggs in a bowl, add two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and two tablespoonfuls of hot water. Beat for one minute. Put in a frying-pan one tablespoonful of butter, and when the butter is hot pour in the eggs. Let them cook for half a minute and turn with a fork until the omelet is set. Pour in the hot apples. Fold the omelet carefully so as to hold its shape and slip on a platter.



**OFFICERS:**  
**Hon. Life President:** E. N. Hopkins  
**President:** J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw  
**Vice-President:** C. A. Dunning - Regina  
**Sec.-Treas.:** F. W. Green - Moose Jaw  
**Directors at Large:**  
 F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Poreival; Hon. George Langley, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; Dr. Platt, Tantalton.

#### Answers In Brief to Questions From Our Correspondents

**C.M.B.**—No, the Executive of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. are not all subject to the Liberal machine (so-called). Neither am I aware of any that are subject to a Conservative machine, but I daresay they all claim the right to belong to either. But, personally, I think that a man has a right to belong to neither. If an officer of this Association is after butter for his bread he would certainly associate himself with either one or other of the parties. Position and preference seem to be in the hands of politicians and are only given to those who can deliver the goods in the interest of the party, and it is most astonishing in how many ways politicians can side-track any man who will not be subservient to them. But we are living in hopes that Western farmers will yet deliver themselves from the yoke of bondage and become free enough to select men to represent them who are independent of either of present day party dominance.

**W.L.**—1: No, I am no longer an elevator inspector. I trust this will be satisfactory to all elevator companies. Neither do I hold any stock in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and know absolutely nothing as to the inside workings of that company's business. I have had absolutely nothing to do with it since its permanent directors were appointed. I took no stock because we already had an independent farmers' elevator and trading company at the point from where my grain is shipped; selling our grain, purchasing our supplies, and I did not think it wise for men to occupy chief positions as permanent officers who were not personally interested in the co-operative operation of its plant.

2: Yes, I presented the petition to the government asking for government elevators. Yes, I was one of the commissioners who drafted the plan provided for in the Saskatchewan Elevator Bill. In fact, I did take an active part in framing the specific details in the plan adopted, but it is not all in operation. The important part of the bill, namely, the provision for co-operative trading, has not yet been put in operation. I do not think the government was, or are now in favor of those powers being put in operation. Business interests are antagonistic to its operation.

3: Yes, it could be made the most useful organism. Its powers possibly might be extended to operate banks as you say, distribute every commodity used in the production of crops and erection of buildings to its locals as well as market our products and do this all co-operatively. If the local boards were given sufficient scope it could become the intermediary between producer and consumer so far as farm life is concerned, which would revolutionize conditions on the prairies.

**C.C.W.**—Yes, the Manitoba Grain Growers' constitution sets forth that members of parliament and the legislature are not eligible as executive officers or directors in their Association. They assume that once a grain grower has become a member of a parliament or a legislature it does not look well, neither is it advisable, to place him in a position to control the legislature, the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Grain Growers' Guide, and the Association, and be the head of several commissions all at once, and give him power to operate the whole in the interest of a political party; and thus make a colossal autocrat whose limbs stretch from pole to pole, who would be sure to play either a Caesar or a Brutus. Manitoba Grain Growers seem to assume that a man true to farmers' interests who has risen to the highest places in the confidence of the government through the influence of the Grain Growers' Association, would still sympathize with the farmers even though he could not continue to occupy all the

smaller chairs as well as the larger ones. They take it for granted that he would not cut them altogether because he could not hold the sceptre and sit on the throne in a convention as well as in the legislature.

**B.C.**—Re picnics—Replies coming in would indicate the picnic to Fort William does not meet with the approval of a sufficient number to warrant any further consideration being given to the matter. Local picnics are being arranged by the score and it would appear district directors will have their hands full in making the necessary arrangements. Every secretary should communicate with the district director re picnics and at the same time send dates to the Central office, so that the Executive may arrange for some of its officers to attend as many of these picnics as possible.

**M.L.**—Yes, during our recent trip to Ottawa Mr. McKenzie and myself did go to Montreal. We visited the docks and terminal elevators, also the inspection department. We might fill pages regarding the work of the Harbor Commission there and the facilities provided for handling western grain, deepening of the channel, extension of wharves, berths for ocean liners, building elevators, providing equipment for transferring grain from barges and lake boats to elevators and ocean liners and to the elevators, both from cars and from boats; miles and miles of conveyor belts, powerful floating marine legs, as well as the great double marine tower connected with the latest and perhaps last and most modern concrete terminal elevator in the world. The Commission certainly deserves great credit for the boldness of their enterprise. The construction, the magnitude and rapidity with which the multitude of the various functions for transferring grain can be carried on at one and the same time; the general finish and completeness of the mechanical devices; the smoothness of their operation, together with the general solidity and outstanding characteristic magnitude of this plant are sufficient to enthuse and command the admiration of anyone, let alone to western farmers like myself and Mr. Meenzie.

**C.B.M.**—No, your Executive is not yet in favor of the establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg, which will permit either selection from or mixing of our standard grades of One, Two and Three Nor. They are still of the opinion that the base price of our grain is set from the quality of the grain arriving at Liverpool under the Canadian inspection certificate. Anything that permits lowering or deterioration of that quality will most assuredly lower the base price of every bushel of export grain grown in Canada. Moreover, your Executive have been sent time and again to ask the government for Dominion ownership of the terminal elevators for the purpose of stopping mixing and manipulation on the part of grain dealers after inspection. We impressed it on Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his tour through the West. We impressed it on the government at our big delegation to Ottawa. We impressed it on R. L. Borden on his tour through the West. It was reiterated at the conventions in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and it is generally acknowledged that to run a sample market and the general mixing proposition—which is an essential feature of a sample market—not government ownership but private ownership of the terminals is the outstanding necessary factor. In addition to this the president, vice-president and the secretary, with others, have been sent to investigate conditions at Winnipeg, Fort William, Montreal, Liverpool, Manchester, Minneapolis and Chicago, have conversed with inspectors, shippers and dealers at these various centres; have taken samples and studied statistics to the best of their ability. These men are not convinced it would be wise at the pre-

sent juncture to establish a sample market at Winnipeg and permit this general mixing of our best with our worst 3,000 miles away from our ultimate market and thus prohibit the men who buy the most of our grain and establish its price, from competing for or securing any of our best product. There is a sample market at Liverpool. The price is paid for the grain that is received. Millers like to do their own mixing. Mixed wheat can never be separated. If grain was all mixed 1,000 miles west of Minneapolis as it is on arrival at Minneapolis, Minneapolis sample market would be a thing of the past.

F. W. G.

An organization meeting was held at the residence of Syver Elgin, on April 1, and a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association was formed in this district. The name selected is Kincaid. The following officers were elected: President, Charles P. Lee; vice-president, W. P. Ross; secretary-treasurer, W. L. Sawyer; directors, E. H. Seed, D. H. Anderson, H. Theis, J. McFarlane and S. Eggin. The secretary-treasurer was authorized to purchase stationery, such as minute book, membership tickets, etc., and any information you may have which will assist us. I enclose herewith \$2.50 membership fees.

W. L. SAWYER.

Meyronne P.O.

#### Expecting 100 Members

The Grain Growers' association at McNutt held their first meeting on March 22, at 3 p.m., and have decided to hold meetings the last Saturday in each month. The following officers were elected: President, James Anderson; vice-president, Jacob Fuhr; secretary-treasurer, F. Furtney; directors, James Christie, J. C. Saunders, P. Kennedy. We have 34 paid-up members so far. We expect to have a hundred be-

**District Directors:**  
 B. N. Hendricks, Outlook; M. P. Roddy, Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; F. M. Gates, Fillmore; James W. Easton, Mossomin; J. E. Paynter, Tantalton; F. M. Redman, Grenfell; A. B. McGregor, Davidson; John F. Reid, Orcadia; J. L. Rooke, Togo; Thomas Sales, Langham; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; Dr. Henry Milden; John W. Burrell, Gerowville; and Thomas Conlon, Archive.

fore long. Enclosed find \$17.50 membership fees. Kindly forward me 50 membership tickets.

F. FURTNEY,  
 Sec. McNutt Association.

#### Much More Alive

Enclosed find postal note for \$15.50, being \$15.00 fees and 50c for tickets. We had a good meeting last evening when we had with us President Maharg, who gave a very interesting address. We were indeed glad to have him with us and hope that we may be favored with visits of other prominent men in the work whenever it is possible. Our Association is much more alive this year than last.

F. J. PEVISS,  
 Sec. Spring Valley Association.

#### New Branch at Boulder Lake

An organization meeting was held in the Boulder Lake school house, and the Boulder Lake association was formed. The following officers were elected: President, D. Caswell; vice-president, O. Ready; secretary, J. Ruedig; directors, G. Thoeson, E. Plageman, Wm. Ready, E. W. Fenton, W. J. Casterton, H. Kane. The meeting was well attended and the members of the older associations gave interesting addresses on the work of the Association. The movement is by no means dead in this section of the country and we will see that it don't die.

H. RUEDIG,  
 Sec. Boulder Lake Association.

On March 29 we organized a Grain Growers' association at the Oasis school house, Richmond, and we have adopted the name of Richmond. Enclosed find \$8.50 for fees and 50c for tickets. Kindly forward us samples of literature that you think would assist us in the work.

L. J. FREEMAN,  
 Sec. Richmond Branch.

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 Fourth, E. Carswell, Red Deer.  
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream - Calgary  
 Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge - Calgary

#### FALSE ECONOMIC TEACHING

I am requested by our Hon. President, Jas. Bower, to publish the following correspondence having reference to the resolution brought before our recent annual convention, and which was referred by the directors to the Locals, and published in circular No. 1. The following clause appears in reference to this resolution: "And whereas they believe that a further attempt is being made by the same interested parties to inculcate in the minds of students in schools, colleges and universities, a false science of economics by causing to have placed in professors' chairs men who are of a theoretic but impracticable faith." Mr. Bower has received a request for explanation of this clause from one of the Unions and the following reply is the result of this inquiry:

"Dear Sir,—You ask for information re clause in resolution pertaining to the instruction in schools which appears indefinite. That it implies a charge without substantiating a charge I am free to admit, but that unfortunate condition is the very reason for putting forward the resolution at all. Were we in the position of making specific charges and tracing them down to their source, and proving them, we would not need to appeal to our fellow farmers for assistance. Time and time again our farmers have reiterated the statements that we are being placed in a state of economic bondage. That the bonds are being continually tightened we believe, but of all the unseen methods employed we are not aware, and to ask our fellow farmers to be watchful to detect those insidious methods, is the purpose of the resolution.

"The western farmers have for years been waging war against a high protective policy as being the chief cause of the economic bondage of which they complain, yet in spite of all their efforts, the false theory of a high protective policy is still being proclaimed, and strong efforts are being made to educate the people in that belief. It cannot be denied that the country is being flooded with free publications which promulgate that which is to us a false science of economics, neither can it be denied that men like Professor Leacock of Montreal and Professor Russell of Toronto have been the authors of many of these misleading theories. If they have done their best to inculcate these ideas in the minds of the people by press articles and public speakers, can we believe that they have not also done so in their professional capacity while occupying their chairs of economics in the universities? If the students who have listened to their lectures have imbibed their theories and passed them down through the colleges and schools, what wonder will it be if the whole educational system become permeated with the same malign influence? Following this up and knowing as we do that the farming classes holding our opinions have practically no representation on the senates and governing boards of the universities, and that the appointment of teachers is likely to be made by self-interested upholders of high protectionist ideals, is it not time for us to call a halt? Are we to calmly close our eyes while our homes are being flooded with literature of this kind of publication, which has cost money, and which has not been sent into our homes because of the publishers' disinterested love for us, or are we going to take chances of having our children's minds influenced by the theories which more or less must be handed down to them through the educational system? If the source of any stream be polluted, we cannot hope that the waters will be pure."

#### Bowell Making Good Progress

"I am enclosing herewith the financial returns from Bowell Union, No. 218, for the first quarter of 1913. You will notice that our membership is not so strong numerically as it was in 1911, but bears very favorable comparison with 1912, and what we may lack in

quantity, we make up in quality, as we are not carrying a single deadhead, every member is a live one, and we feel that we can accomplish as much with a dozen live ones as with three times the number of indifferent members. We have this year paid up members who never threw in their lot with us till this year, and we confidently expect to have with us again every one of last year's members. We have met regularly every two weeks since our annual meeting, and every meeting has been chock full of interest. Heretofore, we have taken too narrow an outlook, we have been content as a Union to consider only local affairs, and have failed to grasp the fact that we are part and parcel of an organization that is not bounded in its activities by prescribed district lines, nor by purely community affairs or quarter section fences, but is as large as our province in extent, and by its influence reaches out to all parts of our broad Dominion where producers of the necessities of life are exploited for the benefit of the few. Some of us have asked ourselves, 'What have I gained in actual dollars and cents, really visible cash paid into my own hand, by being a member of this Union?' and because we have not reaped from the rather thin seeding of our dollar per year, thirty, sixty, or one hundred fold in coin of the realm, we have gone sadly away grumbling 'It didn't pay, I'll quit it,' forgetting that however small our efforts may be as a Union, that effort, combined with just such efforts being made by other Unions all over the province, forms one great aggregate and mighty influence which will bring results, possibly undreamed of by those who are making the effort. But as old Rip Van Winkle said on one memorable occasion, 'Times have changed,' and like old Rip we have waked up. We no longer see as through a glass darkly, but with a clearer vision and a broader view. Our members are enthusiastic, and our executive energetic. Each and all are striving to do those things which we believe to be in the best interests of our members, our Unions and our Association. We are surely and energetically going after the second object of our Association—Education. We know that we have the organization all right, we are getting the education and soon we will be waist deep in co-operation, and as I said in my first letter to you this year, 'Keep your eye on 218 this year.' We have been varying our program at each meeting, having debates and addresses on important subjects, and are developing some quite notable talent. M. J. Slattery as a debater and advocate of progressive legislation, and Harry Johnson, father of the Bowell Union, as a lecturer on scientific subjects, are hard to get over. Market conditions for seed grain and potatoes are very favorable this spring, but bulk grain still remains low in price. Crop conditions look favorable and it is expected that a favorable return will be had this fall. Seed grain seems to be fairly plentiful and of good quality. There appears no possibility of shortage of labor for spring work and with good weather, seeding will go along merrily. Assuring you, sir, of the whole hearted support of our Union in the efforts you are making to roll the old U.F.A. chariot along the highway to success,

J. DARRAUGH, Secretary."

#### A Year's Program

I am in receipt of a very interesting letter from the secretary of the Riverton Union No. 339, Mr. E. S. Babcock, of Dewberry. The following is a brief outline of the program which this Union has drawn up for the year, except that I have omitted to include the names of the individual members who are slated to carry on the discussions. I consider this well worth the space, for, as Mr. Babcock says, "We consider a definite program one of the main features for keeping the interest up in the work."

Riverton Union, No. 339  
 Program for 1913  
 Jan. 15, 2 p.m.—General discussion.  
 February 22, 2 p.m.—  
 1. Pure bred bull.  
 2. Pests—gophers.  
 3. How to treat seed grain.  
 March 15, 2 p.m.—  
 1. Preparing fall plowing for spring seed.  
 2. What is the best time for deep plowing?  
 3. The best way to raise calves.  
 April 19, 7 p.m.—  
 1. Spring pigs—How to care for sow and pigs at farrowing time.  
 2. Does it pay to buy feed to raise pigs?  
 May 17, 7 p.m.—  
 1. Spring colts. How to care for the mare and colt at foaling time.  
 2. When and how to break prairie land.  
 3. Summer fallowing.  
 June 21, 7 p.m.—  
 1. Extermination of weeds.  
 2. The law in regard to threshing machines carrying weed seeds.  
 July 19, 7 p.m.—  
 1. When to disc and pack breaking.  
 2. Home-made rollers. Which is the better, the roller or the packer?  
 3. Rainy day occupations.  
 4. Hay. The best way to cure tame hay.  
 August 16, 7 p.m.—  
 1. Harvest—How to shock grain.  
 2. Threshing—Shall we shock or stack thresh?  
 September 20, 7 p.m.—  
 1. At what age can we market cattle most profitably?  
 2. How to prepare for fall plowing.  
 October 18, 2 p.m.—  
 1. Manure—How to fix and spread same.  
 2. Market produce—Does it pay better to feed the grain or team it to a town 20 miles away?

District Directors:  
 Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ramfurly; Ed-  
 monton—George Bevington, Winterburn;  
 Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red  
 Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary  
 —Henry Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod  
 —J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—  
 A. Rawlins, Taber.

November 15, 2 p.m.—  
 1. Preparing for winter. Ideas in plastering.  
 2. When to house cattle.  
 3. How to feed peas—Their value as feed for hogs.  
 December 3, 2 p.m.—Annual meeting.  
 December 20, 2 p.m.—  
 1. Farm papers—Which to subscribe for—Their benefit to farmers.  
 2. Devices for time, labor and money saving.  
 3. Poultry.  
 This Union has also for several years had a Women's Institute acting as an auxiliary, and the following items are included in the program:  
 Union Social Evenings With Women's Institute  
 Jan. 15—Character costume party.  
 Feb. 14—Valentine social.  
 Mar. 17—St. Patrick's dance.  
 May—Government speaker to Women's Institute.  
 July 1—Union picnic.  
 Oct. 31—Hallowe'en party.  
 Nov.—Thanksgiving party.  
 Dec. 3—Annual meeting.  
 On the last page is printed a list of officers of the Executive Board.  
 In view of the interest now being taken in Ladies' Auxiliaries, it may be of interest to the readers of this page to know something of the kind of program that this Auxiliary of the Riverton Union carry out. Mr. Babcock very kindly forwarded me a copy of this program. I can readily believe that, as Mr. Babcock states, "the Institute or Auxiliary is in a flourishing condition." He further states that since the organization of Riverton Branch they have been in active co-operation with the men, holding joint meetings where topics of mutual interest could be discussed. He also lays emphasis on the fact that the ladies have been of material assistance to the Riverton Union, especially along social lines.



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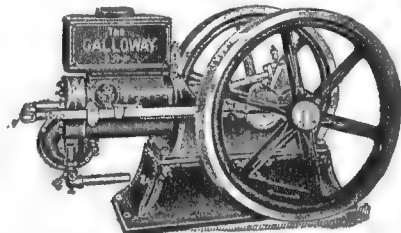
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**CO-OPERATIVE IDEAL GETS NEARER**

The advantages of co-operation have taken hold of the minds of Western farmers to a very great extent, and is assuming a practical form in very many instances. While we hear of many that have tried it in a small way and met with success, we have heard of none that, after trial, have pronounced it a failure. It is remarkable that co-operation in England should have its first exponents in Rochdale weavers on the consuming and purchasing side of their business. The same line of operation is being worked out very successfully in Minnesota by the Right Relationship League.

The prairie farmers are more concerned in an economic distribution and marketing of farm produce, and have devoted more time to the study of that feature of the situation. Fruit growers of Ontario are making a success in the marketing and distribution of fruit. Now the attention of our farmers is being directed to the co-operative supplying of commodities that lend themselves to handling in bulk, hence we have, in quite a few instances in Manitoba, co-operative organizations under the auspices of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, being organized under the Manitoba Co-operative Act.

The most encouraging feature of the movement (which has larger promise than the dollar and cent side of it) is that it is directed purely by farmers, and is giving the farmers a wider outlook and training in the transaction of public business and the inculcating of the principles of brotherhood and mutual self-help among the farming community. Learning to co-operate in the handling of commodities will lead them to co-operate for better schools, better farming, better social conditions, better rural life and better citizenship. The step recently taken by The Grain Growers' Grain company,

organizing a department for the handling of farm produce and the supplying of commodities to our organizations in the country, will give an impetus to the co-operative movement in the West.

Some farmers who, by denying their families of many of the comforts and conveniences of life, manage, at times, to acquire a little cash forward. Not knowing what to do with it, they usually deposit it at a bank, for which they get 3 per cent. interest. These small deposits by farmers and laboring men are used by bankers to finance large corporations and even merchants. The merchant uses the money thus borrowed to buy groceries and other goods, which he sells to the farmer on time at 20 to 40 per cent. profit. The bank loans the merchant the farmers' money on the collateral security of the farmers to pay for those goods. The implement dealer will sell implements to the farmer on time, at 10 per cent. over cash price, and gets his note at 8 and 9 per cent. interest. The implement manufacturer places the note as collateral to loan in bank, which he secures around 5 or 6 per cent.

The remedy is not for the farmer to stop getting 3 per cent., but the organizing of a system that he could get 6 per cent. from his fellow farmer, who could thus save the 20 and 25 per cent. he has to pay for his groceries and on his implements.

**OUR CANADIAN BANKS**

The banks of Canada are great institutions, they become safe depositories for the people's earnings, lend it to whom they like, when they like, at any time they like, at any price they like, and in any amount they like. They can inflate business by lending freely, create a panic by calling in loans and curtailing circulation. They are strong enough to say to the government, "If you pass

legislation curtailing our power or preventing us charging as much interest as our needy borrowers will agree to pay us, we won't establish any more banks to meet the requirements of the people."

The management of the banks is under the direction of directors, most of whom are directors and stockholders in other large undertakings and corporations, that are monopolistic in their character, and in a position to say to the government, "If you interfere with the privileges we enjoy, we will cease discharging the public accommodation that we are now providing." These same directors will lend people's money received on deposit to corporations in which they are personally directors, and to corporations in which personal friends, who are directors of other banks, are interested, at a low rate of interest, charging 50 per cent. more to the class who supply the deposit when they need a loan.

From the very nature of their management and the system under which they are operated, while they may be safe depositories for people's savings, and while they meet all the requirements of industrial and commercial enterprises, they cannot, from the way they are constituted, be expected to meet the requirements of the greatest industry of Canada, the one on which the success of all business interests depends, agriculture. So that the people must devise some other method of a credit system to meet the requirements of the rural population and the wage earners.

Shadeland branch are perfecting arrangements to hold a plowing match and picnic and evening entertainment at Darlingford on June 18. The officers of the branch are determined to make this gathering a success. In addition to giving an exhibition as to how good farm-

ing can be promoted by proper plowing, they intend to have addresses from representatives of the Grain Growers on the economic side of farm life. This Association believe in educating the farmers how to market their grain, as well as how to produce it. It might be well for others, both farmers and men higher up, to recognize the close relationship that exists between these two features of farm operations.

The secretary of Shoal Lake branch writes that at a recent meeting of their board of directors they selected July 2 as date for their annual picnic. These picnics are now becoming a permanent feature with the Grain Growers of Northwestern Manitoba. The Shoal Lake people spare no pains to make it pleasant for all who attend their picnics. In addition to the sports, they always make it a point to provide an attractive program of speaking and of a social character. This year they are planning to make this feature of their annual picnic more attractive than ever. These summer outings are getting popular among the Grain Growers of Manitoba. The most of them expect addresses from some of the leaders of the Grain Growers' movement, and to make it as easy as possible to provide such speakers, it would be well for all branches contemplating holding such outings to get in communication with Central Office.

Springhill branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association have announced that they have decided to hold the entertainment and concert that was postponed from April 2, on account of the roads breaking up, on the evening of Friday, May 10. Mrs. A. V. Thomas, of the Political Equality League, is expected to address the meeting.

# Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. C. Henders, President.

**Directors:**

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marrinhurst; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.



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## Farmers' Practical Books

**THE BOOK OF WHEAT**, by Peter Tracey Dondlinger.—Many grain growers would like to give more careful study to the growing and marketing of wheat. This book deals with the wheat problem all over the world, covering the phases of production, harvesting, yield and cost of production, crop rotation and irrigation, diseases, fertilizers, insects, transportation, storage, marketing, prices, milling, consumption and classification. It is the most complete book on the subject written. Post paid.....\$2.10

**"DRY FARMING"**, by William McDonald.—This is regarded as the best book on the subject available. The following are the titles of the chapters: history of dry farming, some points in practice, the conservation of soil moisture, rainfall and evaporation, the problem of tillage, the Campbell system, dry-farming zones, dry-land crops, the traction engine in dry-farming, dry-land experiments. Post paid.....\$1.30

**"GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION"**, by J. B. Rathbun, consulting gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical College, is the best book available for the study of gas and gasoline engines. This book shows you how to install, how to operate, how to keep a gas engine running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and, as a rule, are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. Postpaid \$1.00.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## How to Make a Local Association

By Mrs. John McNaughton

Asst. Sec'y, Hillview Branch Sask. G.C.A.

In every district there is the man. Let that man seriously consider the present situation as it affects the farmer. Very little consideration will show him the need of an organization. That man, with his mind made up, is the "germ." He must be a perennial "germ." Let this "germ," in his daily intercourse with his neighbors, arouse in them a sense of what they are losing by their apathy. Point out that while the farmer has a strong back and weak head, conditions will not change for the better. Having awakened some thought on his neighbors' part, let him call a few of them together to discuss the question of forming an association. If, say, four of them are reliable and earnest men and pledge themselves to the movement, the association will form.

### Organizing

Next, advertise conspicuously throughout the district a public meeting, for the purpose of organizing a local. Choose your best public speaker and be sure he is clear on every point. Let him describe the movement and explain the object of the meeting. Many prairie minds do not receive impressions unless the speaker is very explicit. After organizing, enrol members, then elect officers, only paid up members voting. The ballot is the only method of obtaining a true verdict of the room. By a show of hands soreness is caused. Your neighbor may be the best man on earth, but not, perhaps, a suitable president. Don't place round men in square holes. The necessity for a live secretary is well known.

### Program

After election decide time and place of meetings and form some program for the season. Here the "germ," and his friends should be prepared with suggestions. Balance the topics, as much as possible, between co-operation, organization and education. A surfeit of either clogs the appetite for further meetings. A good plan is to arrange a topic for each meeting, get a syllabus printed, with names of officers on front page, and let the remaining space for advertisements, to cover the cost of printing. Make it part of the business meeting to watch the work of the executive of the Central Association and learn all you can of the Central men.

If Central goes to sleep—blame yourself. If your district officer does not bother you—bother him. Study the convention. At any sacrifice send a delegate to the annual convention and be sure he knows what he is going for.

### The Guide

Ascertain how many members take The Guide. Endeavor to increase the number of readers. If the president and secretary do not take it, persuade them; if persuasion fails—buy it for them. If sufficient members do not take it the result is that much time is wasted at the meetings enlightening non-readers on necessary subjects. If every member would take it, certain discussions and also the business in connection with

Central would be better understood. Experience teaches that it is hard to induce many to take The Guide and read it. Some find it technical, some are hide-bound party folk, and many do not realize that it is a farmers' paper, not a farm paper.

### Women's Auxiliary

Having set the Association firmly on its feet, get some of the women to form an auxiliary. Let them join the Association as regular members. The object of the auxiliary is to enable the ladies to have a series of summer meetings, at which subjects particularly interesting to women can be taken up. The women's auxiliary also plays a leading part in the seed fair, picnic, concert and social of the Association. The educational value of all the meetings is also increased.

### Co-operation

Apart from the general lines of co-operation, work up interest and enthusiasm. Let every member agitate to get a local started in his neighboring district; and when five or six more Associations are going, keep up a constant 'entente cordiale.'

Watch reports of locals in The Guide, and when some idea from another branch appeals to your branch, write and get acquainted for exchange of views. This will link up many live branches and be useful at convention time.

### Education

The secretary should notify each member of meetings and send reports of these meetings to the local papers, also to the Central office.

It is a good plan to procure for each member the grain act, homestead map, customs tariff and drawback act and all such useful literature, which can be obtained free. The busy farmer likes to have these things, but often neglects to obtain them.

The secretary can also push the sale of the cheap literature as per Guide, Direct Legislation, Proportional Representation, Henry George's works, etc., being within the means of all. Let the Association procure a "Duplicator" for secretary's use. The value of same returns in a very short time.

### The "Germ"

If every reader in non-association districts would ask himself the question, "Am I a germ?" make up his mind that he is, and act accordingly, the result would be that present conditions existing between the farmer and the Interests would soon be changed.

When the Association is going good, let the "germ" continue his work, for there is sure to be depression and illness ahead.

Judging from the conversation of many delegates at the recent Saskatoon convention of the G.C.A., the "germ" in many locals is asleep or dead.

The above is mainly on account of the work of our own local, and of the sister locals formed around it, and through its influences I think that we may claim to be "A LIVE LOCAL ASSOCIATION."

## Friends Oppose Canadian Navy

Toronto, April 21.—The Toronto Society of Friends passed the following resolution: "This meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, in respect to the question of a gift of three dreadnoughts to England, and the maintenance of a Canadian navy, the former based upon the idea of German aggression, the latter upon the necessity of Canadian and Imperial defence, desires to record its belief that no emergency or necessity of defence exists which may not be met by the application of the Christian principles which the two nations profess. We are of the opinion that with the strong division of view that prevails in respect to the gift, it would be exceedingly grotesque and humiliating for Canada to offer and for England to receive the same; while in respect to a navy, we believe were England to hold private property upon the sea immune from capture much uncertainty, foreign apprehension, and up-

parent necessity of large armaments would disappear. Believing in the power of the higher culture of the Teutonic peoples to dominate the world for the world's good, economically, morally and spiritually, and that England holds the key to a general disarmament, we disapprove of all movements not promotive of friendship and peace with Germany, and all movements based upon suspicion and fear rather than upon respect and confidence. In the interest, therefore, of practical unity and positive achievements of peace, we are opposed to the Canadian gift, and to all provisions for a Canadian navy beyond the requirements of a national police equipment. In the matter of so great a departure in the policy of the country as is involved in the proposed gift or in the extension of the navy beyond the limitations herein designated, we are of the opinion that no action should be taken without a direct mandate from the people."



## Now is the Time to Order the Summer Wardrobe!

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The woman who wants to be prepared for the very hot weather should now order her supply of summer clothing. It is best to have it at hand, ready to be put on directly it is wanted. We are showing in our Spring and Summer Catalogue an extremely pretty range in lingerie and beautiful cool wash dresses. They are very moderately priced, ranging from \$2.75 to \$7.50 each.

We desire to call particular attention to a very pretty model in Paillette silk, shown on page 36, suitable for the June bride. It is attractively made and has a neat yoke and collar of Irish lace.

Our styles in summer dresses are individual and include many charming models suitable for parties and such like, besides some very practical little frocks for visiting or running into town. The materials include fine lawn, mercerized mull, cotton voile, striped percale, chambray, corded pique, striped madras, Rajah silk and others. They come in either plain, lace trimmed or richly embroidered effects.

### Corsets

Our showing of corsets include such well-known makes as the Acme and the Nemo. These corsets are adapted to the prevailing styles, are healthful and comfort giving. They have the long graceful lines, now fashionable, and free the figure from rigidity of appearance. They are designed according to hygienic principles and give the proper support to the body. The prices are, considering the quality, extremely moderate and range from \$1 to \$7.50 each.

### Whitewear

Our Acme Whitewear, undershirts, princess slips, corset covers and drawers combined, are made in our own factory. All garments are separately wrapped in a dust-proof covering of glassine paper, to protect them from contamination, and they reach the purchaser in a spotless condition. Acme Whitewear is ideal for summer weather. The materials are all of the better quality and the garments are so low priced that they really must be seen to be fully appreciated. For illustrations and descriptions see pages 74 and 75 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.

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if you do not possess one

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**FOR SALE—320 ACRES VIRGIN LAND** within 5 miles of Kerrobert, Sask. W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Section 33, Township 33, Range 28, west of 3rd Meridian. Apply—Owner, Post Office Box 1123, Winnipeg. 15-6

**IMPROVED AND WILD FARM LANDS** for sale.—The only fall wheat district in Manitoba. McVeety Land Agency, Swan River, Man. 16-6

## FARM MACHINERY

**TWENTY H.P. I.H.C. GASOLINE TRAC-**tor; 5-furrow P. & O. Gang, stubble and breaker bottoms, two sets shares; Aultman Taylor 27 in. Separator. Good as new. Price \$2,000. Jas. Smith, Elfros, Sask. 20-6

**FOR SALE—GAAR-SCOTT FORTY HORSE** Steam Engine, in good condition; John Deere twelve-bottom Engine gang, stubble and breaker bottoms, used but little. Might consider trade for wild land. J. O. Smith, Elie, Man. 15-6

**FOR SALE—TRACTOR BARGAINS.** BIG Four "30" also Minneapolis "25" never used. P.O. Box 87, Milwaukee, Wis. 19-4

## SEED POTATOES

**SEED POTATOES—WEB MACGREGOR** and Royal Russets. One Dollar per bushel, bags free. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-13

**"WEB MACGREGOR" AND DEWEY.** Best Potatoes to grow. Illustrated descriptive list free. Bushel One Dollar. Rowan Bros., Macgregor, Man. 17-6

**SEED POTATOES—SIX WEEKS POT-**atoes, 75 cents a bushel. Wm. Fitzsimmons, Carberry, Man. 20-2

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**FOREST HOME FARM — OLYDE STAL-**lions, rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Two roan yearling Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire sows to farrow in June. Orders taken for spring pigs. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 15-1f

## HORSES

**RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM — OLYDES-**dales—Imported and home bred. Stud headed by imported "Gallant Argyle." Shorthorns, dairy strain. In Yorkshire hogs and White Wyandotte poultry the best breeding stock is kept. O. V. Hodgson, Cowley, Alta. 14-13

**IMPOTENT AND INDIFFERENT SIRE**s and dams successfully treated. Have made special study of it. Address J. Wilhelm, V.S., Specialist on Generation, 205 9th St., Saskatoon, Sask. Correspondence confidential. 15-13

**PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES** for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

**REGISTERED PURE BRED BLACK PER-**cheron Horses, 8 years old. Will sell cheap. Good reasons for disposal. Robert Biggar, Namaka, Alta. 19-6

## STRAYED OR STOLEN

**STRAYED—DARK BAY THICKSET MARE,** with very heavy mane and tail and small white star, nearly blind, aged 12, weight 1,400. Finder rewarded. W. L. Graves, Strassburg, Sask. 18-6

## TENDERS

**TENDERS WANTED BY MAY 15th FOR** one car load of Binder Twine by the Ingelow Co-operative Co. Prices f.o.b. Ingelow, Man. 18-8

**MENUTT, SASK., GRAIN GROWERS' AS-**sociation calls for tenders on car load twine. Bids must be in by May 27. F. Farnley, Sec.-Treas. 20-8

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**WANTED BY THE FIRST OF MAY—A** middle-aged experienced housekeeper. One accustomed to farm conditions. Apply A. D. McKillop, Delisle, Sask. 18-8

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After investigation, we believe every advertiser on this page to be reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

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**PURE NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY** Seed, \$7.00 per hundred, bags included. R. F. McVeety, Swan River, Man. Echo Seed Farm. 16-6

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**RYE AND BROME GRASS SEED FOR** Sale—10 cents per lb., F.O.B. Elm Creek. Sacks free. Jos. Rinn, Elm Creek, Man. 17-4

**MARQUIS WHEAT—600 BUSHELS.** Germination 99% in 4 days. T. Bates, Gleichen, Alta. 15-6

**GOOD CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE**—Six Dollars per hundred, bags free. John Lamont, Red Deer, Alta. 20-6

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**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienenfels. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 8-1f

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**HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE** Study. Free on application. Secretary International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 11-13

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**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. Buff Orpington Cockerels and Eggs. This Farm and Stock complete for Sale. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 19-1f

**12 SHORTHORN BULLS — INCLUDING** choice 2-year-olds and show yearlings. 80 sold since Jan. 1. Yorkshire boars and weanlings. Grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 20-26

**HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR** service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.** — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale. 19-2

**FOR SALE CHEAP—A PURE BRED AYR-**shire cow, young. A. Hunter, Binscarth, Man. 19-2

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**SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-1f

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## HEART TO HEART

### DESERVES SUPPORT

I certainly admire your stand for the farmers of Canada and believe that a journal of your class should be supported and appreciated by the farmer. In view of this statement I am sending you my subscription and hope to receive the next number of The Guide.—P. M. Farrer, Carleton Place, Ont. 11-13

.....

### FARMERS' ORGANIZATION NEEDED

I do not want to be without The Guide. It is the only paper in Canada that we know of that has taken up the farmers' cause. I hope to see the day when the farmers will be organized and doing business for themselves and get in the front seats where they belong.—Chas. G. Quinn, Lake Johnston, Sask. 18-26

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### BEST OF ALL

Your paper is doing for the farmer more than any other journal published.—J. W. Fairchild, Brownlee, Sask. 18-26

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### HE'LL COME BACK

As my subscription is running out you can stop my paper and I can invest my money in a better paper than The Grain Growers' Guide.—Jas. Rusicka, Prague, Alta. 18-26

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### HE MEANS BUSINESS

I am one of the readers who will never be without The Guide in the home.—A. Nentwig, Elie, Man. 18-26

### DON'T ALL THINK ALIKE

While I do not agree with your opinions as regards the benefits we farmers, and others, would derive from reciprocity, I consider you are doing a valuable work in stirring up evils and combinations against which we have to fight.—E. B. Bell, Nokomis, Sask. 18-26

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### WELL PUT

I want to give you a word of encouragement in your great fight. Although I often differ from you and the arguments set forth in your valuable paper, I have to own you are fighting against great odds and so I wish you and the cause, which are so weak and yet unknowingly so strong, the success that right always deserves above might.—L. T. P. Holmes, Fernie, B.C. 18-26

### WE'LL KEEP IT UP

You are all the time trying to prove the best methods for getting a square deal for the farmer. There are some who have had their eyes opened since reciprocity did not pass. Hoping you keep up the fight for a square deal.—Peter Watson, Killarney, Man. 18-26

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### HE IS WIDE AWAKE

You did just the thing I wanted you to do when you kept on sending me your paper. I can simply not be without it as I consider it to be the best paper in Canada, at least in my opinion.—Anton Gware, New Sarepta, Alta. 18-26

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### YOU SURELY ARE

I would not be without The Guide, it is the best farmers' paper in Canada. If I am entitled to a copy of the "Siege of Ottawa" I would like to get one.—Lawrence Tedford, Macoun, Sask. 18-26

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### MORE READERS NEEDED

I have been trying to encourage farmers to subscribe to The Guide. I feel pleased to see a number more Guides in the post office. Thanking you for your kindness.—John Aikenhead, Hartney, Man. 18-26

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### A BIG MISTAKE

I think your paper a most excellent one because it explains the true state of affairs in Canada. I wish you every success in your efforts to show the farmers of Canada how they are being fleeced by the special privilege class and the great corporations. I think the time is coming yet when the people of Canada will wake up to the great mistake they made in rejecting reciprocity, and strangle this mighty octopus.—P. Lindsay, Drummheller, Alta. 18-26

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### GOOD EVERYWHERE

I thank you for The Guide in advance for I am certain it will be a good paper to have even on a brush homestead.—W. W. Lyon, South Junction, Man. 18-26

.....

### NUFF SAID

I think The Guide is the best paper in Canada.—F. A. Anderson, Trevellick, Alta. 18-26

## BUTTER AND EGGS

**BUTTER—CAN YOU SHIP US SOME NICE** butter. We have a very large trade for farmers' choice butter in prints and tubs (prints preferred), and will pay cash, highest prices at all times. Express your butter to us just as soon as you have 40 or 50 lbs. Do not pre-pay, we will pay express charges here. Make us a trial shipment, and you will be well satisfied. Simpson Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man. 20-1f

**EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COM-**pany, Winnipeg, will pay cash immediately on receipt of shipments of eggs, butter, poultry, etc. Send 50c, and we will ship you a heavy egg case, which will contain 30 dozen eggs, or 15 dozen eggs and 80 lbs. butter. Start right away—sell your produce for cash. Simpson Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man. 20-1f

## POULTRY

**TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS,** eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drink ing water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons Armstrong, B.C. 19-6

**PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES AND** Barred Rocks, bred from Hawkins' New York and Boston prize winning strains, but Saskatchewan raised. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 19-6

**PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS—THE BLUE** Ringlet kind. One-fifty per fifteen. O. F. Brewer, Dauphin, Man (formerly of Ashville). 19-6

**McOPA FARM — BARRED ROCK AND** Fawn and White Runner duck eggs, \$2 per setting. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-6

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**BLACK ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PRIZE-**winners, \$2.50 per setting. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 18-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS.** Eggs \$1.00 setting. Cockerels \$1.75. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 17-6

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED S. C.** Reds. \$2.00 per 15. Andrew Penny, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

**SITTINGS OF 15 EGGS FROM PRIZE-**winning R. O. R. I. Reds, \$2.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 18-13

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—TWO DOL-**lars per setting. Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man. 19-8

**EGGS FOR SALE—PURE BRED RHODE** Island Reds. Two dollars per fifteen. Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 18-6

**WHITE ROCKS—EXCEL LAYING STRAIN** Eggs for sale, \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per hundred. A. Fredlund, Dubuc, Sask. 19-6

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** \$1.50 per fifteen. Edward Holm, Medora, Man. 16-16

**SEED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS.—EGGS** \$2.50 setting. R. A. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 16-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM CHOICE** utility stock. \$1 for 15, \$6 a 100. Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 16-6

**PURE BRED S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.** A dollar fifty for setting of fifteen. Mrs. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 18-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—TWO-FIFTY** per setting. W. Dawson, Juxata, Sask. 18-6

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**FENCE POSTS FOR SALE IN CARLOTS—**Half cash deposit with Grain Growers' Guide required. Write C. May, Malskwa, B.C. 16-6



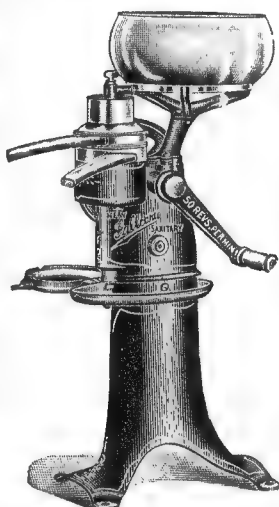
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Separator  
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Try it  
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90  
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Easiest  
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My competitors say, "It has everything in the world backed off the board." "Never saw anything like it." "It's the top-notch of separator history."

Here's what the farmers say, "The Galloway gets it all." "Easiest running separator I ever turned." "My wife is delighted with it." "Galloway this time you certainly got the right idea."

### Here are the Fine Points of the Galloway Separator

No Corners—Absolutely Sanitary—Tank cleans like a teacup—All metal, non-vibrating—Neck bearing, absolutely new and perfect—New triple slant cut gears—Easy running—Low down tank—Crank just the right height—Every gear runs in a bath of oil.

You see a Galloway separator means a saving. Own one; and you can do it without risk, for you can try it for 90 days on your own place, don't keep it if you don't like it.

Write me to-day for my astonishing price on this new machine.

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OF CANADA, LTD.**  
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from the X Ranch Corral a wall eyed Pinto Broncho with a Roman nose and lightning heels. We have issued a humorous descriptive circular of this remarkable bronco with illustrations of his antics. Sent free on application to any reader of this paper. This is the most famous circular ever printed in the English language. More than half a million copies have already been distributed to advertise our famous **Pinto Shell** gloves made from tough Bronco hides. For a free copy send postal to

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Canada's Expert Glove and Mitt Makers,  
**MONTREAL.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

then I venture to predict some new methods will have to be adopted to arrest this legalized crime of exploitation. I am sorry to say that Mr. McCurdy's letter carries upon its face the stamp of a selfish ideal. That having become an owner and city dweller, I am sorry to think these advantages have not stimulated his understanding of what Grain Growerism stands for. With Solomon, let me say "With all thy getting, get understanding." The greatest lesson that all workers can learn in this age of corporate robbery and puffed-out-optimism is, beware of the insidious mind-cramped prosperity howlers, the individualist McCurdys who would like you to continue playing a lone hand against incorporated graft.

Farmers and all workers, your strength lies in unity. Wealth producers and consumers must group themselves together politically, as well as industrially, to win an industrial victory. We cannot any longer afford to stand alone. Unity is vastly superior to Mr. McCurdy's individualism. All sections of workers—rural and city communities—must learn to break down their political and common prejudices and get into closer touch and more friendly intercourse one with another before they will be able to check, let alone nullify, the economic depression that greed and graft of partisanship has fastened upon Canada and threatened her with a few very rich men and a mass of economic slavery and bankruptcy. The day of dull routine on the farm and in the workshop, the day of narrow mindedness, the day of political partisanship, is about to give place to the age of common opportunity and its common advantages, through the common action of one common bond of unity of the trusting of each other—even the mistrust of the nations cannot long stand the existing awful financial strain. Yours for the strength that comes from unity,

FREDERIC KIRKHAM.

Saltcoats, Sask.  
Note.—We would prefer to have our readers stick to the subject, "Cost of raising wheat," as it is an important one and of vital interest to every grain grower. We shall be glad to have more letters dealing with this question as Mr. Green or Mr. McCurdy dealt with it.—Editor.

### JOURNALIST, NOT MAGNATE

Editor, Guide:—In an article contributed to your valuable journal by T. Edwin Smith, Yetwood, Alberta, (issue of April 30) it is intimated that I am financially interested in Alberta coal mines, and by insinuation that my interest, along with other Liberals, is responsible for action not being taken by the Alberta Government to reduce the cost of coal to the consumer. As far as I am concerned the statement is entirely without foundation. I have never owned a cent's worth of stock in a coal mine or any other kind of a mine in Alberta or anywhere else. Like yourself, I conduct a newspaper and find that it demands all the money I can lay my hands upon.

W. A. BUCHANAN.

House of Commons, Ottawa.

May 5, 1913.  
Note.—We are at all times glad to correct any error appearing in The Guide. If Mr. Buchanan depends upon a newspaper for a living, then we know that he won't own very many coal mines.—Editor.

### GENERAL MANAGER FOR I.C.R.

Ottawa, May 7.—The order-in-council appointing F. P. Gutelius as general manager of government railways, was tabled in the Commons, to-day by Hon. Frank Cochrane. It provides for the abolition of the present board of management and defines the duties of the new general manager as being to supervise and direct all departments of said government railways.

Mr. Gutelius is appointed for a two year term at an annual salary of \$20,000. Under the terms of his appointment he will also be in charge of the Hudson Bay railway when completed.

War is only inevitable when statesmen cannot find a way round or through difficulties that may arise.—Mr. Runciman, at Elland.

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"GRAMPIAN" to Glasgow	May 10th	From Montreal
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"VIRGINIAN" to Liverpool	May 22nd	From Montreal
"HESPERIAN" to Glasgow	May 24th	From Montreal
"CORINTHIAN" to Havre and London	May 25th	From Montreal
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"PRETORIAN" to Glasgow	May 31st	From Montreal
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"ALSATIAN" "CALGARIAN"

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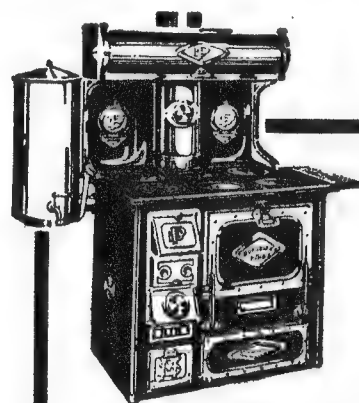
These steamers are now launched, and will make their maiden voyages during the summer.

Quebec to Liverpool, Five and One-Half Days

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For further particulars regarding rates and reservation of berths, etc., apply to any Agent or

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### At the Factory Price

Buying at the factory will land this range at your station freight prepaid for \$20.00 less than

the next best stove on the market. You pocket the dealer's profit—about 30 per cent.—get a beautiful steel and malleable iron range built to last a lifetime. And what's more you save money every month on your fuel bill.

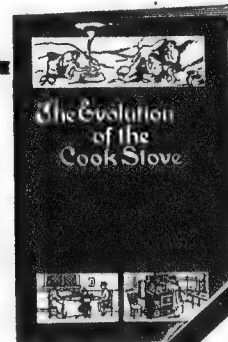
Every Range is unconditionally guaranteed.

## Dominion Pride Range

Sold on  
easy terms  
if desired

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It's as good as seeing the range to read the complete and clear description in our book. The book also contains a history of cooking worth reading. Let us send you a copy.



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**Canada Malleable & Steel Range  
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## The Biggest Thing in the Clock Business

Big Ben is the biggest thing today in the alarm clock business.

He is only two years and a half old, but he's already getting more work from the Dominion than any clock alive.

In two years and a half time, 6,000 Canadian dealers have adopted him. Nearly half of the families in Canada leave it to him to call them up in the morning; nearly half the families in Canada use him all day long to tell the right time by. He is really two good clocks in one—a crackerjack of a time-keeper and a crackerjack of an alarm.

Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple nickel-plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His large, comfortable keys almost wind themselves. He rings five minutes steadily or ten intermittently. If he is oiled every other year, there is no telling how long he will last.

Big Ben's price is \$3.00 anywhere in Canada. If you cannot find him at your dealer's, a money order sent to *Westlake, La Salle, Illinois*, will bring him to you, carefully packed and duty charges paid.

# BIG BEN

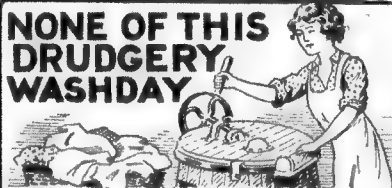
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ARTS,  
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Including  
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Arts Summer  
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July 2 to Aug. 16

HOME STUDY  
The Arts course  
may be taken by  
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G. Y. CHOWN  
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Cut out and mail coupon and your name and address  
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482 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., and you will receive  
One I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER. All charges prepaid  
anywhere in Canada on condition that your money is to be  
refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed.

# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

## A PLEA FOR THE POOR HUSBAND

I believe it has been darkly alleged that I am a man-hater. I deny the charge. To prove that I am not guilty I am going to put in a plea this week for the masculine sex.

The woman of today is claiming the right of partnership with her husband. Then I contend it is her duty to take the responsibility of a partner and play the game squarely. Personally I don't think a certain type of woman we often see in towns, who marries a man of moderate means, has no children and keeps a maid to do her work while she gossips with the neighbors, is playing the game squarely.

Neither is that woman living up to the spirit of her contract who marries a farmer and then nags at him during the whole of their married life to give up the farm and go to town to live. She knew he was a farmer when she married him and that it is probably the only thing he can do really well and it seems to me that she ought to abide by her decision.

In connection with the rights of husbands I believe I mentioned once before the remarkable idea some women have that in some mysterious way a man can always produce money. Perhaps it is sometimes the man's fault for not making the exact size of his income clear to his wife. But I am afraid that when they do know the size of it, many women still coax for things that their husbands cannot really afford to give them and make him feel discouraged and ashamed that he is not a better provider. This seems to me to be the very refinement of unkindness and injustice.

There is another problem of married life which does not affect country folk as much as it does people living in the city and that is the relation between the husband's and wife's time for recreation. Often a man comes home from work dead tired, his mind set on a long peaceful evening in his house-coat and slippers, lounging on the sofa or reading the newspaper. He finds that his wife has promised Mrs. Thornton that they will run over to spend the evening. He doesn't want to budge an inch. On the other hand, the wife has probably been at home all day with no one to talk to and she wants to get out and see people. It is a very big problem in the lives of many people and one which can only be worked out by each family for itself.

But I think it is well to remember sometimes that these breadwinners have a pretty heavy load of responsibility to carry and that more often than we know they put up with indignities because they have a wife and family to support and are thereby tied hand and foot to their work.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## HOW TO STARCH COLLARS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Please may I come in? I see Dorcas is asking how to starch collars. She should use good laundry starch. I like celluloid starch best for collars and cuffs. Do not starch with boiled starch, use cold starch and squeeze linen out of starch water a couple of times, then lay on clean cloth and fold up tight and leave for a few minutes. When you go to iron, pull collar lengthways, then rub first the right side, then the wrong side, crossways and turn over on right side and press hard while ironing with not too hot an iron. I think Dorcas will find the cause of her collars blistering is the boiled starching. I find many helpful hints in the Sunshine page.

I must close, hoping this will be of benefit to Dorcas.

ELIZA ANN.

I am sure it will be very useful, as I have found collars very hard to iron myself.

F. M. B.

## CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT

Dear Miss Beynon:—Please admit an interested reader of your page. I turn to the Country Homemakers' page as soon as we get The Guide. We all want The Guide the first. The children read the Young Canada Club and my husband thinks there is no paper like The Grain Growers' Guide. I sympathize with North-west Woman. There are none of us know where the fault lies as we are

not there to see. I feel sorry for all those who are not as fortunate as myself, as I am one of the happy wives, for I have one of the many good husbands. We are all one, father, mother and children. We all work together, play together and spend the money where we all see fit. Although our oldest is only eleven and the youngest is four, we talk over our money matters in their presence so they know what is needed and how much we have to spend.

Here is a good remedy for children with summer complaint. Beat a raw egg twenty minutes, add two teaspoonful of sugar, 1/2 teaspoon brandy and one pint of water, stir and keep in cool place. Give child as much as it will take, but no other food. Two or three doses of Castoria between times will help heal the bowels.

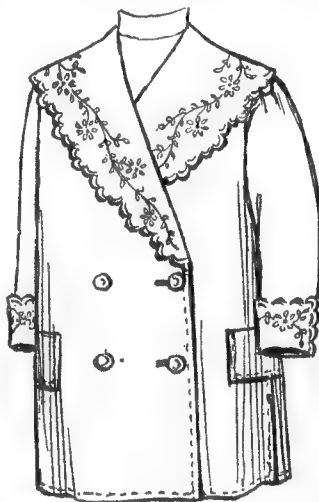
I am sending 15 cents for the two booklets, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

A HAPPY AND CONTENTED WIFE.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

7704—Fancy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With Long or Elbow Sleeves, with or without Frills.  
7488—Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With Set-In Sleeves, with or without Eyelets and Lacings.  
7728—Semi-Princess Gown, 34 to 42 bust. With Five Gored Skirt and Blouse that can be made Shaped or Straight Front Edges, with Long or Elbow Sleeves, with or without Chemisette.  
7031—Boy's Suit, 2 to 6 years.  
7560—Boy's French Suit, 6 to 10 years. With or without Sailor Collar, with Sleeves Tucked or Joined to Bands.



698—Design for Embroidering the Collar and Cuffs of a Child's Coat. Especially adapted to May Manton's pattern 7661.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service. All patterns are ten cents each.



## Protect Your Property With Peerless Lawn Fencing

Ornamental fencing serves a double purpose. It not only enhances the beauty of your premises, but also protects it and your children, as well. It keeps out marauding animals and trespassers. It protects your lawns and flowers and always gives your property that orderly, pleasing appearance.

## Peerless Ornamental Fencing

is the result of years of fence building. It is built to last—to retain its beauty and grace for years to come and should not be confused with the cheap, shoddy fencing offered by catalog houses. Peerless fence is built of strong, stiff wire which will not sag and the heavy galvanizing plus the heavy zinc enamel is the best possible assurance against rust.

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Shows many beautiful designs of fencing suitable for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc.

Agencies almost everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
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If you have any sheep and want to dispose of your clip, ship it direct to us, whether it is 100 lbs. or a carlot. We quote special prices on Western Wool in carlots. Write for prices. If you or your lad have been trapping muskrats send them in, mail or express.

Northwest Hide and Fur Co.  
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OVER \$50000.00 AND UNDER \$100000.00	50 CENTS
OVER \$100000.00 AND UNDER \$500000.00	55 CENTS
OVER \$500000.00 AND UNDER \$1000000.00	60 CENTS
OVER \$1000000.00 AND UNDER \$5000000.00	65 CENTS
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To aid hundreds of young mothers and expectant mothers on the prairies, we have had one of Winnipeg's leading doctors, who has had long experience in country practice, prepare a booklet on "Maternity." It gives very valuable information on the care of the mother, the preparation for maternity and the care and feeding of young children. For those who are far from doctors and nurses this booklet is a great boon. Price . . . . .5c

BOOK DEPT. GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.



# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## CAN YOU WRITE US A PLANT, BIRD OR ANIMAL STORY?

Well Chickabiddies, have you written your play stories yet? If you didn't read about them last week I'll have to tell you all over again. I want you to pretend you are a bird, plant or animal and write me a story of your life. To show you what I mean I will tell you the story of a chicken as if I myself were the chicken. Here is the story.

"I wakened up in a queer little house with rounded ends and began to feel about in the dark for a door to get out by, but it was all closed up so I settled down to think what to do about it. It was comfortably warm, so that I was not so badly off.

I don't know how long I had been awake when I opened my mouth and shut it and was frightened by hearing a sound like "peep." I knew that there could not be anything in my little house but myself, but I kept very still for a while, then I opened my mouth again and the sound came once more and I knew that it was made by my own mouth. Then I did it over and over again just for fun.

At last I got tired of staying cramped up in this little house, so I chipped the end off it with my bill and finally shoved it right through and broke the house in two and stepped out. There was something warm and soft above me and my feathers soon dried.

I can't just remember how long it was before I found out that there were other little moving things near me and presently the warm thing above us got up and moved away and we blinked and blinked at the light and then we got up and ran after it. After this the mother hen was continually running about and clucking and we followed her for we knew that when she clucked it generally meant a worm.

Nothing very interesting happened in my life after this until nearly spring when one fine morning I laid an egg and I was so proud of it that I went cackling around the hen house for half a day until an old hen said, "For goodness sake shut up. You would think that an egg had never been laid before by the fuss you make over it."

The next most wonderful thing was when I had a nest full of eggs which I kept warm until they turned into little fluffy yellow chickens. That, I think, was the most exciting time of my life up to the present and indeed the brood I have on hand at present give me so much trouble that I must hurry away this minute and attend to them."

All stories must be on my desk not later than May 31, all must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

Anyone of seventeen years or under may send in a story.

Three jolly story books will be given as prizes for the three best stories received.

You must get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

Address all stories to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.  
DIXIE PATTON.

## MY FAVORITE HEROINE (A Make-Believe Story)

Once upon a time in the far West, before the country was settled, there lived a man named Julian Marbolt. He owned a very large ranch and he himself was a fine rider and fond of outdoor sport.

He had a daughter named Diane, in whom he took much pride. She was very much like her father, enjoying riding, roping and the such.

Her hair was black and curly and she had dark blue eyes, was of a medium

height and the very picture of good health itself.

She knew nothing of fear and seemed to like to be in some dangerous position where it would take skill and wits to know how to act.

One day Diane and her friend Lillian Clark were intending to spend their afternoon at the river.

They went to a place on the river, where there was an immense boulder on the very highest bank, about one hundred feet above the water.

The rock was quite slanting and unsafe, but that didn't matter to Diane.

Lillian had just noticed some pretty flowers within reach and with a little run was just going to pick them when her feet slipped, there was one awful shriek and she fell into the torrent below.

Diane stood still with mouth and eyes wide open. She knew Lillian couldn't swim, and as quick as lightning she flew to the end of the boulder and sprang over the bank to the rescue.

She caught Lillian by the arm and struggling with the current, managed to get her senseless friend to the shore. The water had been so cold that Diane now was numb and could hardly move. It was all she could do to get Lillian home. The doctor was called immediately and he said if Diane had been a minute later her friend would have been drowned.

MARIE HAZEN,  
Age 13. Daysland, Alta.

## MISS SARAH MAXWELL

My heroine is Miss Sarah Maxwell, a young teacher who taught the infants in a school in Montreal. Her room was on the third floor of a large school which one day caught on fire. All the pupils in the lower rooms were able to get out in safety, but the escape of this brave teacher and her pupils was entirely cut off. Miss Maxwell now showed her great bravery.

When the firemen came they immediately put an escape up to the window were Miss Maxwell stood. One by one she handed out forty-three little children, meanwhile the flames were raging on, but this young heroine stood bravely at her post until as she and the fireman thought all were safely handed out. Just as the fireman was helping her out she heard screams of children coming from the raging fire behind them. Instantly she tore away from the fireman, despite his efforts to keep her from going, for he knew it would prove certain death. As she disappeared into the flames her last cry was, "I must go back; there are more yet." That was the last seen of her. After the fire was extinguished her charred remains were found beside the bodies of her two fellow victims of this terrible tragedy.

An outburst of grief, mingled with admiration, spread throughout the whole world when they heard of this noble deed. Among the host of friends and sympathizers who mourned her loss there was one to whom it meant a great deal. This was her mother, of whom Sarah had been the sole support, but I am sure her grief would be softened by the pride she would feel to think she was mother of such a brave daughter. Every honor has been paid her as her name now stands on record as one of the greatest heroines we have ever had.

ELSIE RANDALL,  
Silver Stream, Sask.  
Age 13.

## HARRY AND ROVER

There once was a boy named Harry and he had a dog he called Rover.

One day Harry went to spend the day with some neighboring farmers on his little pony he called Kate. On the way, as he trotted along, he saw a dark form appear from a bush and run lightly along, bearing something in its arms.

Harry neared it and behold it was an Indian and in its arms was a little girl. Rover caught sight of him and, giving a yelp, away he went after him.

Harry spurred up his horse and went after him too. The Indian dropped the little girl. Harry picked her up and took her to her home. Harry was a hero, was he not?

BELLE BAILLY.  
Brooks, Alta., Age 11 years.

## Disc Harrows

7 feet—14x16 in. PRICE  
8 feet—16x16 in. \$28.00

Wm. Eddie, 179 Princess St., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# New Hose Free

Send for six pairs of Cotton or Cashmere Holeproof Hose. Six pairs guaranteed to wear six months. If any wear, tear or break a thread in six months, you get new hose Free! Light, medium, and the heavier weights. All guaranteed.

## Six guarantee coupons with every six pairs.

More than a million people in the United States and Canada now buy their hose from us in this way. They save all the darning they formerly had to do. They never wear darned hose now. They save money, too, for twelve pairs a year keep their hose whole forever. Six pairs for men cost \$1.50 to \$3 a box. Six pairs for women cost from \$2 to \$3 a box. Three pairs of children's Holeproof Stockings, guaranteed three months, cost \$1.

## Think What It Means!

Think what such hose—at the price of common hose—save in time, trouble and money. Forget the darning. Forget hurtful darned places that make the feet sore. Forget the whole question of hosiery by simply buying two boxes a year!

## Our 13th Year

We have been selling fine hose in this manner for the past thirteen years. In that short time we have come to be the largest house of our kind in existence. Our success is due solely to making the hose that the most people prefer. The same people buy them again and again because of their wonderful quality. In all our experience, 95% of our output has outlasted the six months' guarantee. That amounts to 24,700,000 pairs.



"Wear Holeproof Hose and End the Mend"

## Our \$60,000 Inspection

insures this quality in every stitch. We pay that amount in salaries to inspectors yearly. They examine each pair twice over, carefully, to see that it lacks every possible flaw. We do this to protect ourselves as well as to insure the wear to our customers. There is no better way that we know to make hosiery, and there are no better hose to be had. Don't you think that our million customers prove it?

The figures above refer to our business in both Canada and the United States.

## Send the Coupon

Send today for six pairs of these hose to try. See what they save. Note the comfort they give. Send the money in any convenient way. Mark the grade, size and color plainly. Send the coupon below, or a post card or letter. Do it right now, while you're thinking about it. We guarantee satisfaction as well as the wear.

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd.  
270 Bond Street, London, Canada

**Holeproof Hosiery**  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd. (432)  
270 Bond Street, London, Canada

Gentlemen: I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for

..... (state whether for men, women

or children). Size..... Color.....

Weight.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... Province.....

Rich in all the elements that go to make good flour. A 7lb. trial sack will make you a constant user of **PURITY FLOUR** More Bread and Better Bread



**BEAVER LUMBER CO. LTD.**

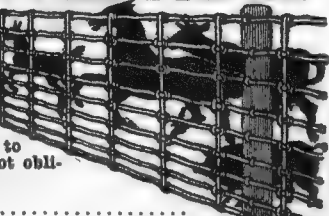
DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

## "STOP! HERE'S A DYER FENCE!"

Do you want a strong, durable fence? DYER has it. 17c per rod up, freight paid. Lawn Fence 7 1/2c. Cut this ad. out and mail to me. The Fence Man, P.O. Box 418F, Winnipeg. "Please send me your May Special Fence and Gate offer. I want to save dollars and I want the best, but this does not obligate me to buy."

Name & Address.....



## \$50.00 a Day Drilling Wells The Year Around

**Farmers, Engineers, Railroad Men—Live Men, Everywhere—Breaking Into This Enormously Profitable Occupation**

From \$15.00 a MONTH to \$50.00 a DAY! The startling record made by W. E. Strait, Concordia, Kan., a man who knew as little about drilling as he did about dressmaking until the Great Armstrong Line of Well-Drilling Machinery set him on his feet. One of hundreds of cases proving future in this business now so simplified by the Armstrong machine with its 60 years of manufacturing experience back of it. Big demand for drilled wells everywhere.

**Armstrong** Machinery famous for its improvements. Our patented Internal Compensating Band Wheel Clutch delivers full power exactly where it is required. Produces ideal elliptic drilling motion with absolute minimum friction. Gives more complete control over drilling motion than any other method. Three levers at driller's right hand complete every operation. Experienced drillers rave over it. This and our improved friction hoists do away with all attachments, balance wheels, cast brakes, cams, bumpers, treadle beams, bumper sills, eccentric rollers, chains, springs, sprockets and ratchets that complicate other drills. Only one gear and pinion used on entire machine. Eliminates expensive repairs and delays. One man can set up and operate the **Armstrong**

**Canadian Branch** For the benefit of our Canadian customers we have opened a branch house in Saskatoon, Sask., and carry in stock a complete line of machines, drilling and fishing tools, cable and supplies; repairs for Monarch, Elliptic Jeting, Elliptic Rock, Climax, New Climax and Waterloo machines. We are prepared to make prompt shipment of your orders.

**Wonderful 184-Page Drill Book** explains all processes of drilling. Describes most durable, fastest and most economical drilling machinery made. Armstrong Gasoline and Steam Outfits, traction and non-traction, walking beam, spudding rigs, rotaries and combination outfits; also famous Armstrong Special Gasoline Drilling Engine with patented speed-controlling lever at drilling end. Everything guaranteed. Send 12c for postage and get valuable book by return mail. **ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., 612 Second Avenue, SASKATOON, SASK.** Factory—Waterloo, Iowa, U. S. A.

"I clear \$50 a day above expenses, right along."—Thos. Kelley.

## SEPARATOR TALKS

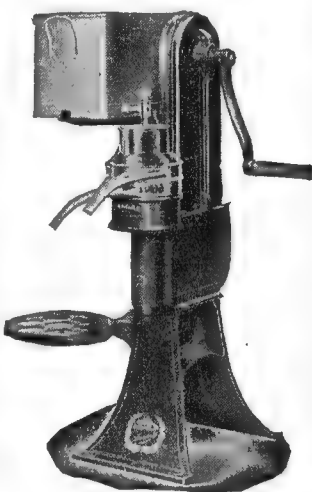
### No. 3 Are All Your Eggs In One Basket?

When the old lady put all her eggs in one basket and fell down on the road to market, all the eggs were smashed. If you are entirely dependent upon the grain crop you are inviting a like predicament, for low prices, lack of cars and other conditions beyond your control may combine to smash you.

You can provide the desired margin of safety by owning cows and marketing their product. Ten good milch cows and a STANDARD Separator will give you a good start along the road to surer profits. Later, you can do as others have done and go into dairying on a more extensive scale. The STANDARD is rightly named "The World's Greatest Separator," having been proved such by Government, Dairy School and Cheese Factory tests, as well as by thousands of Canada's farmers. It skims down to the smallest fraction, far closer than most reputed close-skimming machines. It has good points that no other separator has. Write for our special long time prices, so that the separator will pay for itself, and WE TAKE YOUR NOTES WITHOUT INTEREST.

Write for prices on our famous RENFREW STANDARD Gasoline Engine that starts without cranking. Address our Calgary office if you live south of the Lacombe Branch of the C.P.R. in Alberta, otherwise address as below.

**The Renfrew Machinery Co. LIMITED**  
Willoughby-Sumner Block, Saskatoon, Sask.



**Standard**  
The World's  
Greatest Separator

Seam-in-front stockings would seem absurd! Then why any seam?

You have kept on wearing stockings with a seam up the back—shapeless, uncomfortable things! because you probably didn't realize the perfection reached by

**Pen-Angle**  
Full-Fashioned Seamless Hosiery

These are hose without the sign of a seam—look for the sign of the trade-mark. As they are being knit they are shaped lastingly to the curves of the foot and leg. They fit—they wear better—and the utter absence of any seam at all makes them ever so much more comfortable. No difference in cost—but much in quality, in economy and in comfort. 65

Makers of  
Underwear  
Sweaters  
and  
Hosiery



Made by  
**Penmans Limited**  
Paris, Canada

## Why We Left the Farm

Continued from Page 7

lunch with them when they worked there. Louis sometimes took his, too, and they all drank the water from the old well on that place. I had always felt pride in the fact that neither Louis nor the baby had ever been sick a day, for I secretly attributed that fact to my sanitary management of the house and premises; but now, in spite of my care, a horrible thing happened.

### The Tables are Turned

Early in the fall Louis and one of the men were taken down with typhoid fever. The man was removed to his father's house and ultimately died there. Louis lay for many weeks hovering between life and death.

Of late I had felt—often bitterly—that I was worse off than the poorest woman of my acquaintance; but I found now that money counted for a great deal in a crisis like this. By paying her the wages of a trained nurse, I induced a competent woman to take charge of the kitchen and my child. The best doctors in the county, from our county-seat twelve miles away, were daily in attendance on Louis. Everything that could be done for his comfort and to make the chances for his recovery better was done.

As for myself, I never left his bedside except to do what was absolutely imperative for my child and to eat my meals. Such sleep as I got was snatched by minutes as I sat by his bed or lay on a couch in his room. I could not and would not trust him to other nursing than my own. I closed eyes and ears to everything outside of the sickroom. I refused to see anything that went wrong in the house or on the farm. I became almost a stranger to my own little child. My one thought was that my husband must be saved. No trained nurse can take the place of an ordinarily intelligent wife or mother, with her very soul staked in the battle with death.

The day was at last won. One frosty morning Louis came creeping down the stairs, a shadow of his former self—but alive, thank God!

Before he had recovered sufficiently to be his own self again, our second child was born.

The woman who had been engaged to nurse me and who was also making an attempt to do the housework—my high-priced cook was dismissed as soon as I was no longer needed at my husband's bedside—stayed two days. News came that her child was very sick—and, of course, she left with the messenger.

Everything to be done in the house now devolved on Louis. He had to care for me, care for the children and do what cooking was done. He had to wash clothes, and sweep, and bake, and clear away dishes. I really think he tried to do his best; but, as day succeeded day, he grew crosser and crosser with our little girl and less and less attentive to me and the baby. I sometimes actually suffered for lack of attentions that I needed, for I was very weak and helpless. His attitude was such that I ceased asking him to do for me anything that was not absolutely imperative.

Finally came the morning when, in frenzy at the continued crying of our oldest child—a mere baby—he slapped her flat on the floor and dragged her from my room. I lost all control of myself and broke into wild hysterics. My shrieks and the young baby's wails, mingled with the lusty howls of our oldest child, no doubt sounded to Louis like Pandemonium broken loose.

He did not come near to soothe or help me in any way, though it seemed to me my body was disintegrating with the horrible sobs that racked me. Instead, he buried his face in his hands and groaned in fierce despair.

My paroxysm gradually wore itself away, but so low had my vitality flickered in the outburst that it was hours before I could lift a hand or move myself in any way. My mind, however, was perfectly clear. I saw, as distinctly as things are supposed to be revealed in visions, that it had taken but five days of what I had stood for years to turn a good man into a brutal savage.

The next morning I crept from my bed and got breakfast. Though Louis shamefacedly protested a little, I could see that the relief it was to him to have me up and at work far outweighed any anxiety he felt as to the injury it might do me.

After breakfast he wiped the dishes for me, and then, politely asking if I thought

I could get along without him, mounted his horse and rode to town, twelve miles away, not returning until nightfall.

As I moved weakly about, doing what I could that day, I caught my reflection in a mirror; and I faced it and the truth about my life as dispassionately as if I were somebody else. Wrinkled, hollow-eyed, worn to a shadow, was the sad, cowed-looking creature who stared back at me from the glass. Twenty years of ordinary living could not have done to me what less than five years on the farm had done!

### The Fruits of Hard Labor

I might have told myself bitterly that I was disillusioned; that I had married an unfeeling and selfish monster who would soon work me into my grave to make way for a second Mrs. Louis. I am glad to say I was not guilty of that foolishness. Instead, I told myself that women on the farm today are caught between the upper millstone of present enlightenment and the neiter stone of past necessity. In other words, an enlightened farm woman of the present day is trying to do the work of two generations. She must see that the members of her family are properly fed, clothed, bathed, and that they have pure air, attractive rooms and sanitary surroundings to live in. If, in addition to this, her home, like those of a hundred years ago, must be turned into a hotel, laundry, meat and soap factory, canning factory and poultry plant, with herself as sole manager and laborer, she stands small chance of not being ground out of existence in a few years.

I saw very clearly that in my own case there would be no betterment so long as we lived on the farm. Louis' mother had worked like a galley slave and borne a large family of children, while her husband lived in comparative ease—or, as he expressed it, "enjoyed the fruits of her labor." It was only natural that Louis should think that this was the inevitable position for men and women to occupy after the first flush of youth. His point of view would never change so long as his business could be made to dominate his home. He was so ambitious that everything would be sacrificed to his financial success.

I said aloud to that sad image in the glass: "I shall leave the farm—never to return—before another spring; with Louis if I can, without him if I must."

My mind being made up, nothing but death could have prevented my carrying out the resolution. Even yet I shudder to think that I might have died and never escaped from the farm.

Women are often compelled to "work in a mysterious way their wonders to perform." Had I delivered my ultimatum to Louis in the exact form in which I stated it to myself, it is quite within the possibilities that he would have let me go without him. I do not say that it was probable, but possible. I cannot help pleasing myself with the thought that, had it come to the actual test, he would have surrendered at discretion; but, even if he had, I am sure that he would never have forgiven me.

In casting about for a starting-point I determined to try an appeal to his strongest business instinct—the insatiable desire for more land. I wrote to dozens of addresses for circulars describing cheap Western lands. Every mail brought railroad folders, letters from real-estate men and chambers of commerce, with maps, beautiful booklets, and all the other things by which these people strive to interest the homeseeker. I took time to cull the choicest and read them aloud to Louis. I suggested that our farm would buy several thousand acres of this fertile Western land that would be worth as much an acre when the children were grown as our present farm was worth now. His ancestors for generations had been pioneers and I could see that he was really considering the thing. Fortune also favored me, for it was not long before he had a buyer for part of the farm, who offered him a much larger price than he had paid for it. As Louis could buy land closer home for less money, he sold.

### Emancipation Well Won

I then urged, with every persuasion that I knew how to use, that we travel to this Western country and see what it had to offer before again investing in high-priced land. An unusually good renter he knew was looking for a place for the ensuing year. Louis rented the remainder of our



farm to him and sold off his livestock and farming implements; and I knew I was free.

We traveled leisurely through a good many states and saw millions of acres of virgin land. Louis' shrewdness was proof against all real-estate blandishments, however, until we arrived at the thriving city where we now live. He was impressed with the surrounding country, both to the quality of the land and the cheap price. I suggested that we rent a house, send for our furniture and that he should take his time looking for something that would be sure to suit him.

As he was naturally cautious, this plan met with his instant approval. He had already decided that this country was where he wanted to locate; but he believed he could buy cheaper from the landowners themselves than from their agents if he would take his time and look for bargains.

Frankly, I hoped he would be induced to take up some business in town without my showing any such desire. Knowing his energetic disposition and his horror of spending money without any source of immediate income, I really expected that he would be led into trying to "make our expenses" while in town. So I said nothing more. Instead, I attended strictly to the business of getting settled in a good neighborhood and making our new home as pleasant and attractive as possible.

My belief in what his disposition would lead him to do was eventually justified. He fretted a good deal about our expenses between the times when he was looking for land bargains. When a business opening in town offered he promptly took it.

From a small beginning, that business has grown to be very profitable. Louis now makes far more money than he ever did on the farm. He owns lands and houses and shares in various business enterprises in the town; in fact, he has full scope for his energy and ambition without turning his home into a workshop.

He no longer begrudges the money for conveniences—or luxuries, either, for that matter. He likes to live up to the standards of his neighbors and business associates—we did that in the country you know. We have a beautiful home, even luxurious, and I can easily keep servants. When one does unexpectedly leave before another takes her place, the work is hardly more than play to me, compared with what I did on the farm.

I have recovered my old poise and something of my youthfulness. I have time to be a teacher and a companion to my children. Louis and I both have time to be good friends and comrades. He says he would not care to go back to the farm. As for me, there is not money enough, or any other inducement in the wide world, to make me live on a farm again under the same conditions.

#### MANITOBA SUMMER FAIRS, 1913

Emerson, July 7 and 8; Morris No. 2, July 1 and 2; Roland, July 2 and 3; Miami, July 3 and 4; Glenboro, July 1; Dufferin, June 30, July 1 and 2; Neepawa, June 30, July 1 and 2; Carberry, July 3 and 4; Cypress River, July 7 and 8; Wawanesa, July 8 and 9; Elgin, July 10 and 11; Carrillon, July 15; Morden, July 21 and 22; Cartwright, July 22 and 23; Minnedosa, July 24 and 25; Deloraine, July 28 and 29; Killarney, July 29, 30 and 31; Waskada, July 29 and 30; Boissevain, August 4 and 5; Manitou, August 5 and 6; Pilot Mound, August 6 and 7; Reston, July 29; Souris, July 29, 30 and 31; Hartney, July 31 and August 1; Gladstone, July 28 and 29; Binscarth, July 30 and 31; Rosburn, July 31 and August 1; Oak Lake, July 29 and 30; Elkhorn, July 30 and 31; McGregor, August 5; Virden, August 5 and 6; Miniota, July 28 and 29; Rivers, July 29 and 30; Hamiota, July 30 and 31; Harding, July 31 and August 1; Russell, August 4 and 5; Shoal Lake, August 5 and 6; Birtle, August 6 and 7; Strathclair, August 7 and 8; Swan River, August 4 and 5; Dauphin, August 5 and 6; Roblin, August 6 and 7; Gilbert Plains, August 7 and 8; Arthur, August 4 and 5; Treherne, August 6 and 7; Swan Lake, August 7 and 8; Crystal City, August 4 and 5; Oak River, August 4 and 5; Rapid City, August 5 and 6.

#### Fall Fairs

St. Vital, August 26 and 27; Kildonan and St. Pauls, September 10 and 11; Headingly, September 12 and 13; Springfield, September 17 and 18; Rockwood, September 23 and 24; Argyle, Woodlands and Woonona, September 26; Beausejour, September 27 and 28; Giroux, September

29 and 30; Plumas, September 29 and 30; McCreary, October 1; Ste. Rose du Lac, October 2; Kelwood, October 2 and 3; Woodlands No. 2, October 1; Woodlands No. 1, October 2; Morris No. 1, October 7.

#### FINAL RETURNS IN ALBERTA ELECTION

Edmonton, Alta., May 2—The official declaration of the result of the polling in the Alberta Provincial elections held April 17, shows that the Liberal party while losing a number of seats, will still have a substantial majority in the legislature, the returns showing 38 Liberals and 16 Conservatives elected. The surprise of the day was the declaration that Hon. C. R. Mitchell was elected in Medicine Hat by a majority of 8. It had been announced that Mr. Mitchell was defeated by Mayor Nelson Spencer, but after the disputed ballots had been adjudicated upon and counted the minister was found to be elected. The smallest vote recorded was in Clearwater, a sparsely settled constituency in the far north-west, where H. McKenny, Liberal, had 40 votes; A. W. Taylor, Conservative, 39, and Joseph Clarke, Independent, 24. Elections in Athabasca and Peace River are deferred.

The following summary shows the composition of the new legislature:

#### Liberal Seats (38)

Acadia—J. A. McColl.  
Beaver River—Wilfrid Gariepy, K.C.  
Bow Valley—George Lane.  
Cardston—Martin Woolf.  
Camrose—George P. Smith.  
Clearwater—H. W. McKenny.  
Coronation—F. H. Whiteside.  
Cochrane—C. W. Fisher.  
Clareholm—William Moffatt.  
Didsbury—Joseph Stauffer.  
Edmonton—Hon. C. W. Cross.  
Edson—Hon. C. W. Cross.  
Grouard—Jean L. Cote.  
Gleichen—J. P. McArthur.  
Hand Hills—R. B. Eaton.  
Leduc—S. G. Tobin.  
Lac Ste. Anne—Peter Gunn.  
Lacombe—W. T. Puffer.  
Little Bow—J. McNaughton.  
Medicine Hat—Hon. C. R. Mitchell.  
Nanton—J. Glendenning.  
Olds—Hon. D. Marshall.  
Pembina—G. McDonald.  
Ponoka—Dr. W. A. Campbell.  
Ribstone—J. G. Turgeon.  
Redcliffe—E. S. Pringle.  
St. Paul—P. E. Lessard.  
St. Albert—Lucien Boudreau.  
Sedgewick—Hon. Charles Stewart.  
Stettler—R. L. Shaw.  
Sturgeon—Hon. J. R. Boyle.  
Taber—Hon. A. J. McLean.  
Vermilion—Hon. A. L. Sifton.  
Vegreville—Joseph McCallum.  
Victoria—Frank A. Walker.  
Whitford—Andrew Shandro.  
Wetaskiwin—C. H. Olin.  
Warner—F. Leffingwell.

#### Conservatives (16)

Alexandra—J. R. Lowery.  
Calgary South—Dr. T. H. Blow.  
Calgary Centre—T. M. Tweedie, K.C.  
Calgary North—S. B. Hillocks.  
Edmonton—A. F. Ewing, K.C.  
Edmonton South—H. H. Crawford.  
High River—Dr. Stanley.  
Innisfail—Fred Archer.  
Lethbridge—Dr. J. S. Stewart.  
Macleod—Robert Patterson.  
Okotoks—George Hoadley.  
Pincher Creek—John Kemmis.  
Red Deer—Edward Michener.  
Rocky Mountain—R. J. Campbell.  
Stony Plain—Conrad Weidenhammer.  
Wainwright—George L. Hudson.

#### DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASSES

The College of Agriculture, at Saskatoon, is desirous of hearing from those who purpose entering as students at the short course in Domestic Science for girls and farm women which is to be held at the College during the first three weeks in June. Such communications should be sent at once to the Director of Agricultural Extension. Arrangements for the short course are complete. Students will be boarded at the College residence, where bright, cheerful rooms are ready to receive them. Board and room will cost \$5.50 per week. There will be no charge for tuition.



**Let Us Prove What The Aultman-Taylor 30 WILL DO IN ACTUAL EVERYDAY USE**

We would like to be given an opportunity to show you just what the Aultman-Taylor "30" will do in actual every day use. It's just "the power" you want for the farm. Hundreds of them in use—hundreds of delighted customers. What this engine did at Winnipeg Contest is convincing evidence of its superiority—won Gold and Silver Medals and delivered 28% greater draw bar horse power than any other tractor entered, either in the gasoline or kerosene class.

Give us an opportunity to show you what this tractor will do. Write us for catalog, or call at nearest branch.

**The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio**  
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**Cheaper for Every Purpose**

**Power**

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**The WATERLOO BOY GASOLINE ENGINE**

will run all day without attention, furnish exactly the power you need, maintain a uniform speed and save you money every hour it works.

Use either Kerosene or Gasoline for fuel—equipped for both at no extra charge.

The recent award of Gold Medal at Budapest, Hungary, in open competition with the best engines of all countries is clinching proof **Waterloo Boy leads the World** in Construction, Power, Service and Durability.

Has many important exclusive features—Speed Lever works like throttle on a locomotive; old reliable fly ball governor, automatic feed regulation, open jacket, starts easy in Winter, interchangeable parts, etc.

Lowest in price because made in largest quantities, at low manufacturing cost. **Guaranteed 5 Years.** Book free. Write today.



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Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

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Your growing grain last year may have escaped serious damage from hail, but

**No Man can Foretell who will be the losers in the coming season. Why take the Risk of losing the reward of your labor when a trifling sum will, in case your crops are swept away,**

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OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Will appeal to the thoughtful farmer who desires absolute protection from the premium he pays. Assets amounting to over \$2,700,000 are your guarantee. Liberal adjustments by experienced appraisers and prompt cash settlements of losses are assured. **YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.**

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General Agents for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan  
Box 1059 **MOOSE JAW, SASK.**

**Feed Growing Chicks Right**

They must be furnished with the right kind of material if they are to make satisfactory growth of muscle, bone and feather. Prompt lies in quick growth and early maturity. Rush those cockerels to marketable size and turn them into cash before prices fall. Get the pullets completely developed and ready to fill the nests with fall and winter eggs.

**Pratt's Baby Chick Food**

contains just the necessary ingredients to give them during the first three weeks the best possible start, at a cost of 1c per chick. In boxes and bags, 25c, 50c, \$1 up. After the third week mix

**Pratt's Poultry Regulator**

in the ration to aid digestion and make the greatest gain for every pound of feed consumed. 25c, 50c, \$1, 25-lb. 1's \$2.50.

"Your money back if it fails."

Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or

**Pratt Food Co. of Canada Limited**  
Toronto - Ontario



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## A Word To The Wise

**W**HAT has made The Guide so great and in the highest sense successful? Simply this: It has the confidence of its readers, the respect of the farmers to which it appeals, and because its principles are unswervingly adhered to. The Guide is also becoming more and more the most powerful agency for the farmers' good in the West. Because we tell the absolute truth we are often harshly criticised.

### Think of the Future

The future of The Guide as the stamp of authority and usefulness is full of promise. We are not dominated by speculative and political interests. We strive to enlighten our readers, not to mislead them.

### Thirty Thousand

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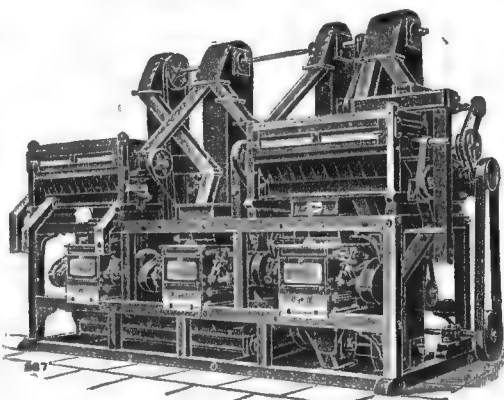
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Our Ottawa Letter

The Naval Bill—Bank Act—Lake and Ocean Freights

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 9, 1913.—By the time this issue of The Grain Growers' Guide is in the hands of its readers the Naval Aid Bill, which has engaged the attention of Parliament for the greater part of the session, since it was introduced by Premier Borden on December 5, will probably have received its final reading. Consideration of the bill was resumed on Tuesday of this week and on Wednesday Premier Borden commenced to apply the new closure rules. At the time section two of the bill over which all the fighting has occurred since the committee stage was taken up was still under discussion. Mr. Borden's first move was to present a motion calling for the suspension of the consideration of this clause. This motion was not debatable. There were five clauses in the bill as originally drafted but another was added this week, making six in all. At short intervals Mr. Borden moved the suspension of the consideration of the remaining four clauses, the last being suspended after midnight on Thursday. The Prime Minister then gave notice that consideration of these clauses in committee must be concluded at the following sitting of the House. The effect of this was to cause the division on the motion that the bill be reported to be taken at 2 a.m. on Saturday morning, the rules providing for the automatic close of the debate at that hour unless the bill under consideration has been disposed of at an earlier hour. Of course this could not happen because the Opposition were determined that the bill should pass only upon the application of the closure rules.

### Another Naval Battle

The government majority on the various clauses of the bill varied from

31 to 33, and everything passed off peaceably until all the clauses had been passed and Premier Borden rose to move that the bill be reported by the committee. At the same moment W. F. Carroll, member for South Cape Breton, rose on the Liberal side and moved the insertion of an additional clause requiring the dreadnoughts to be built of Canadian steel. The Conservatives claimed that the closure rules prohibited further amendments, while the Liberals contended that this was not so, and a lively scene ensued. The speaker, however, upheld the contentions of the government, and finally the bill was reported, the Liberals refusing to vote on the division at the report stage, as a protest against what they declared was a gross breach of the rules by the government side.

On Monday the closure will be used on the third reading of the bill with the result that the final division will take place on Wednesday morning at 2

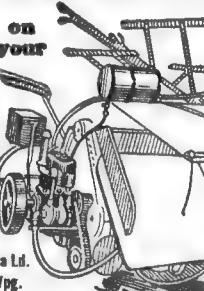
Continued on Page 22

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 20

o'clock and the ultimate fate of the measure will then rest with the Senate. Up to the time of writing the scenes which attended the debate on the bill under closure rules were comparatively mild. Many points of order were raised by the Liberals and on several occasions rulings by the chairman were appealed from and sustained by a majority vote of the House.

William German, of Welland, who, it will be remembered, split with his party on the reciprocity issue, was prominently to the fore this week. He moved several amendments to the various clauses all calling for parliamentary control of the proposed expenditure on dreadnoughts. The bill provides that the money shall be spent subject to the approval of the government and the new clause added by Premier Borden authorizes the submission to Parliament of a statement giving the detailed expenditure made each year.

What will happen to the bill in the Upper House continues to be a good deal of a mystery. The majority of people at all conversant with the situation seem inclined to the view that it will not be allowed to become law, but as to this no definite statement can be made at present. The veil of mystery is not likely to be even partially lifted until the debate on the measure is commenced in the Upper House.

### Changes in the Bank Act

The Bank Act which has been under consideration by the committee of Banking and Commerce since February 19 was finally reported to the House on Thursday morning. The "steam roller," the operations of which were described in last week's letter, worked effectively to the end and amendment after amendment moved by the progressive element of the committee was rejected with the regularity of clockwork. Nevertheless the bill as finally adopted contains a large number of changes. At the concluding sitting of the committee the important section referring to inspection and audit was considered. Hon. W. T. White succeeded in making a proposal which was apparently fairly satisfactory to all shades of opinions in the committee. The amendment proposed by the Minister provides that the Canadian Bankers' Association shall by ballot select before June 30 of each year forty accountants whose eligibility shall be approved by the Minister. From this list the shareholders of each bank will select the auditor of the year. If thirty-three and a third per cent. of the shareholders of any bank protest against any auditor the minister may select another from the list of forty.

The amendments passed by the committee include one providing that a majority of directors of a bank, in addition to being naturalized subjects, shall be residents of Canada.

The committee discussed at some length the amendments proposed by which the rates of interest to be charged by the banks would be limited. Western members of the committee repeated former statements to the effect that the rate of interest now being charged is too high but, as anticipated, nothing that is likely to prove effective in preventing the banks from charging the present rates of interest was accomplished. As a matter of fact it would not be surprising if borrowers find themselves in a less favorable position than they have been up to the present time. Under the present law, as is well known by borrowers, the bank may stipulate for any rate of interest, which is deducted from the loan. According to the amendment adopted the existing practice is sanctioned and any rate of interest may be charged providing it is deducted in advance. In the event, however, of the bank having to take proceedings in a court to secure payment it cannot collect more than seven per cent. interest. The majority of the committee were of the opinion that banking privileges would not be extended in the West if the rate of interest was strictly limited to seven or even eight per cent. They seem to think that it would cause many banks to close up existing branches in the smaller towns.

### Loans on Grain and Cattle

The much-discussed clause proposed by the minister in the original draft of his bill, allowing banks to make loans on threshed grain and on ranchers' cattle, was accepted with a further amendment providing that the loans must be registered in order to protect the lien. The belief is that this clause will not be further disturbed in the House.

It is not considered likely that, in view of the desire to bring the session to an early conclusion, much time will be given to the Bank Act by the Commons. It will be passed along to the Senate at an early date. As the progressive element is not so strong in the Upper House as in the Lower it can be taken for granted that the Act as finally passed will not differ materially from the position in which it stands today.

### Shipping Mergers

In the Commons this week Arthur Meighen, of Portage la Prairie, drew the attention of the government to the increases which had taken place in the rates on the Atlantic. Mr. Meighen quoted a large number of figures to show the enormous increase, amounting in some cases to one hundred per cent., which has taken place. He said that the question of dealing effectively with the North Atlantic shipping combine which controls these rates was a very difficult one as the Canadian Parliament has no jurisdiction outside the three mile limit. He suggested a conference between representatives of Great Britain, Canada and the United States having in view the creation of an international tribunal which could in some way control the situation.

Members of the Opposition, while approving the course adopted by Mr. Meighen in bringing up this matter, said that he should not have forgotten to draw the attention of the government to the shipping merger on the Great Lakes. Hon. Frank Oliver said that this merger had been formed as a result of legislation passed at the present session of Parliament in the face of protests of the opposition and some members on the government side of the House. The Great Lakes merger, he declared, was a more serious menace to the farmers of the West than that of the North Atlantic, bad as it is.

Mr. Oliver said that the merger on the Great Lakes has taken hold of that transportation with the intention of keeping the lake rates just sufficiently below all-rail routes to make it certain that the wheat will come that way, but so that they will get the last cent that is in it before it passes out of their hands. With a merger on the lakes the business interests of the West are throttled and the Western farmer and miller will have to pay the last cent. "I do not believe that these transportation mergers play favors," said Mr. Oliver. "I think they take it out of the miller just as well as out of the farmer, and out of the farmer as well as of the miller." In conclusion, Mr. Oliver expressed the hope that instead of sitting down and waiting to deal with the Atlantic merger something should be done by the government to correct the situation on the Great Lakes.

Brief speeches were made by Hon. George H. Perley, acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Premier Borden, but it cannot be said that either expressed any definite opinion as to how the government is likely to grapple with the problem of the North Atlantic merger. Mr. Perley said that the question has engaged the attention of the Department of Trade and Commerce and he was rather inclined to think that perhaps the better policy to pursue would be to have a commission of investigation to get the facts and perhaps suggest a remedy.

Premier Borden assured the House that the matter was receiving the attention of the government and will continue to engage its attention in the future. "I can assure hon. members," he said, "that the government will spare no effort to take any steps that may be within the power of Parliament to alleviate the conditions in so far as they tend to create an injustice or a hardship."



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